The China Mail

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DOUBLE CENTURIES.

Two County Batsmen Perform Feat.

PARSONS & DIPPER.

Heavy Scoring Recorded in Home Cricket Matches.

TEN PLAYERS IN NINE GAMES EACH SECURE 100 RUNS.

The opening county cricket matches of August have provided some interesting results and notable individual feats. For the first time over a long period, two double centuries have been scored during the same spell of play. The batsmen concerned were Parsons of Warwickshire (225) and Dipper of Gloucestershire (212). Most of the results were clear cut, and some huge scoring ensued.

NEWMAN'S SPARKLING BOWLING.

There were a number of centuries in the matches reported to-day. L. Crawley, of Essex, made 176 not out against Sussex; Lee of Derby obtained 100 not out against Northants; the New Zealanders, Mills and Dempster scored respectively 103 and 101 in a match with Surrey at the Oval, in which Hobbs got 146 and "Andy" Ducat just 100; Hallows of Lancashire knocked up 134, thus materially helping his county to beat Middlesex; Serrurier of Worcester scored 110; Mitchell of Yorkshire made 105 against Leicestershire, and the Warwick veteran, Quaife, put together 155 not out, this total, with Dipper's double century, enabling his side to swamp little Glamorganshire.

Newman, the Hants bowler, accomplished some fine work in taking 16 Somerset wickets for 88 runs.

The results, as cabled by Reuter, are as follow:—

Crawley's Century.

Essex beat Sussex at Leyton by seven wickets.

Sussex scored 279 and 238 for seven declared.

Essex made 243 and 277 for three (L. Crawley 176 not out).

9 Wicket Victory.

Derby beat Northants at Northampton by nine wickets.

Northants made 182 and 277, Lee taking five wickets for 65.

Derby scored 419 for six (Lee 100 not out) and 41 for one.

Visitors Draw at Oval.

Surrey drew with the New Zealanders at the Oval.

New Zealand made 313 (Mills 103) and 371 (Dempster 101).

Surrey scored 377 (Hobbs 146) and 284 for eight (Ducat 100).

Lancs Win.

Lancashire beat Middlesex at Manchester by 10 wickets.

Lancashire scored 413 (Hallows 134) and 87 for no loss.

Middlesex made 253 and 246.

Dipper's 212.

Gloucester beat Worcester by an innings and 169 runs at Bristol.

Worcester knocked up 232 (Serrurier 110) and 128.

Gloucester made 529 for eight declared (Dipper 212)

Mitchell Scores.

Yorkshire took first innings points from Leicester at Leicester.

Yorks made 282 (Mitchell 105) and 139 for four.

Leicester scored 276.

Win for Hants.

Hampshire beat Somerset at Weston-super-Mare by 236 runs.

Hants scored 184 and 268.

Somerset made 135 and 81, Newman taking eight for 65 and eight for 23.

Glamorgan Defeated.

Warwickshire beat Glamorganshire by an innings and 79.

Warwick made 543 for eight declared (Parsons 225, Quaire 155 not out).

Glamorgan scored 181 and 283.—Reuter.

SAVAGE DOGS.

THREE VICTIMS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

TO-DAY'S POLICE REPORTS.

Three cases of dog-bites figure in this morning's police reports.

Two Chinese—a man and a woman—were taken to the Government Civil Hospital after being severely bitten by a savage dog in the neighbourhood of the Lo Woo Brick Works, Sheung Shui district, New Territories.

The body of the dog, which was eventually killed by other Chinese attracted to the spot by the cries of the two victims, has been sent to the Government bacteriologist for examination for possible signs of rabies.

Another Chinese male has been taken to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from the effects of bites by an unknown dog which attacked him at Po Fung Road, Kowloon City.

A "PITCHED BATTLE."

POLICE V. TWENTY ARMED ROBBERS.

NEW TERRITORIES AFFAIR.

Report of a battle between armed robbers and a police patrol in the early hours of yesterday morning comes from the Ta Ku Ling district in the New Territories.

A police patrol were on duty at the little village of Cheung Un Ha, near the Chinese border, at 1.45 a.m. yesterday when their attention was attracted to suspicious movements near two houses in the main street.

Proceeding to the spot, the police found that a gang of about twenty men were trying to commit an armed robbery at Nos. 3 and 4 houses.

Three of the robbers who were apparently on guard outside opened fire on the approach of the police. This drew the other robbers from inside the buildings, where they were engaged in gagging and binding the inmates, and a pitched battle took place between them and the police, the latter being out-numbered.

Robbers Escape.

The police acted with commendable valour, however, and beat off the robbers who retired and escaped across the border into Chinese territory.

An Indian police officer (B210) was wounded in the right foot and one of the robbers was heard to cry out that he too had been wounded. Apparently, the wounded man was assisted by his confederates across the border.

The police arrived in time to frustrate the robbers who were interrupted before they had time to steal anything of any value.

A BOGUS OFFER.

"PARTNER" ABSCONDS WITH $500.

Mr. Lau King-cho, a salesman at a piecegoods shop at 153 Queen's Road Central, reports that on the 1st inst. he entrusted a man named Li Shui-chun with $500 in connection with a proposed partnership for the formation of another business at 167 Queen's Road Central.

After receiving the money, the man absconded and has not yet been found.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Light variable winds, freshening later; fair at first, overcast with rain later, is the forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-morrow.

A Reuter message from Oslo says that the Queen of Holland and Princess Juliana have arrived and are holidaying incognito.

SWIMS CHANNEL.

London Insurance Clerk's Feat.

GRIS NEZ TO DOVER.

Mr. E. H. Temme First Conqueror This Season.

London, yesterday.

A 22 year-old London insurance clerk named Mr. E. H. Temme has swum the English Channel. He left Gris Nez in the morning and landed at Dover at 3.30 p.m. This is the first channel swim this season.—Reuter.

Mr. Temme's time was 14 hours 27 minutes, thus beating MissEderle's time by one minute.—Reuter.

14 Hours 27 Minutes.

Rugby, yesterday.

Mr. Temme, an insurance clerk of London, made the first attempt of this year to swim the English Channel and succeeded. Leaving Cap Gris Nez at 42 minutes past midnight he landed at Lyddenspout, two miles west of Dover, this afternoon, having accomplished the feat in 14 hours 27 minutes.—British Wireless Service.

HOME SPINNERS.

TRANSFERABLE QUOTAS FOR U.S. COTTON USERS.

STOPPING CURTAILMENT.

London, yesterday.

The Cotton Yarn Association has announced a scheme of transferable quotas which will be operated between spinners of American cotton under which one firm may purchase quotas from another firm which is unable to run the prescribed quota. The scheme aims at obviating a curtailment policy operating unfairly against concerns which are booked well ahead.—Reuter.

SACCO & VANZETTI.

FEELING FOR CONDEMNED MEN.

New York, Yesterday.

Neither Sacco nor Vanzetti showed dismay when informed of the Governor's decision.

One counsel characterised Governor Fuller's decision as "Frightful in its close-mindedness."

Trouble Expected.

Further steps are being taken to guard public personages and building against dynamiters. Advices from Washington report that similar steps are being taken to protect high officials, including Mr. Kellogg. It is also reported from New York that measures to protect valuable public buildings are being adopted.

The condemned men's counsel have withdrawn from the case, and a new attorney will present their defence before the United States District Court of Massachusetts.—Reuter's American Service.

U.S. BANK RATE.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF REDUCTION.

Washington, Yesterday.

The re-discount rates of the New York and Boston Federal Reserve Banks have been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. as from August 5.

The fear of a cut in the local rate as the result of further inflation of security prices appears effectively to have been banished.

President Coolidge's announcement regarding the Presidency, which introduced an element of uncertainty into the political situation, will, it is believed, keep speculation within bounds.

A tremendous accumulation of surplus funds, coupled with a relatively small commercial demand, is apparently chiefly responsible for the decision to lower the rate. It is expected that the reduction of cost of monetary accommodations to industry and trade will stimulate the autumn business.—Reuter's American Service.

U.S.A. TO EUROPE.

ANOTHER BIG FLIGHT PRIZE.

Philadelphia, Yesterday.

The "Philadelphia Bulletin" offers G.$25,000 for the first non-stop flight from any European capital to Philadelphia within a year.—Reuter's American Service.

NOT SO SMOOTH?

C. N. Co. Strike Moves In Shanghai.

REACH COMMITTEE STAGE.

Locally Said That Negotiations Are Still Proceeding.

It is understood unofficially that negotiations in Shanghai between the China Navigation Company and the officers and engineers of the Company who are on strike, have now reached the Committee stage. They are reported as proceeding not quite so smoothly as at first.

Enquiries locally elicited the brief information that "negotiations are still proceeding."

Apparently the time is not considered ripe for the publication of details regarding the reported proposal for the institution of a conciliation board and the return of the officers on new agreements.

AFTER TWO YEARS.

CHINESE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

JUMPED PREVIOUS BAIL.

Jumping his bail of $5,000 in June, 1925 when he was charged with the manslaughter of a street coolie whom he was alleged to have run over while driving motor car No. 1249 in West Point, a Chinese was re-arrested by the police last month.

Yesterday afternoon the preliminary hearing of the charge against the man who is out on bail of $3,000 cash and $3,000 security, was opened before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

Evidence was given by a street coolie who said that one night two years ago he was sleeping on the pavement on the harbour side of Queen's Road West, a little beyond No. 7 Police Station, when the accused's motor car which was driven at a high speed down Pokfulum Road, mounted the pavement when turning in the direction of Shektongtsui. The witness, the deceased and three other men who were sleeping on the pavement at the time were all run over. The witness was injured in the legs. After the accident the car backed into the road and drove off. It was later brought back to the scene of the accident by a policeman who gave chase.

Car Drove Away.

Another coolie said that he was also run over, one wheel going over his chest and another over his legs. He was in hospital for a month after the accident. He corroborated the previous witness's evidence about the car driving away after the accident.

Indian Police Sergeant No. B129 then gave evidence. He said that about 10.30 p.m., on June 1, 1925, he was on patrol duty, and had just arrived at the junction of Pokfulum Road from Shektongtsui, when he saw motor car No. 1249 coming down Pokfulum Road. The car the witness judged, was travelling at between 16 and 17 miles per hour when it took the bend, turning in the direction of Shektongtsui. The car appeared to the witness to be out of control, and mounted the pavement injuring some coolies who were sleeping there. Afterwards the car drove away, but stopped some 500 yards from the scene of the accident, at the junction of French Street. The witness ran up to the car and seized the accused, and forced him to back the car to the scene of the accident. The witness then took the accused into No. 7 Police Station. The injured coolies were removed to the hospital by other police officers.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned until 2.15 on Monday afternoon next, Mr. Lo reserving the right to cross-examine the Sergeant at the next hearing, after he had received further instructions from his client.

OUR $50 PRIZE.

Reminder to Cross-Word Puzzle Competitors.

The fourteenth cross-word puzzle of the "China Mail's" new series appears to-day for the last time, and competitors are reminded that their entries must reach the "China Mail" Office, No. 5 Wyndham Street, not later than noon on Monday next. The fifteenth puzzle of the new series will be published on Monday.

CHINESE SCARED.

Fear Hankow-Nanking Clash.

THE NANCHANG "SPLIT."

Concentration of Troops At Kiukiang.

Kiukiang, Yesterday.

Regarding the split amongst the troops at Nanchang into Communists and anti-Communists, it is understood that the "Reds" have apparently got the upper hand. The troops affected are the 4th, 6th and 11th Armies and a clash between the two factions is not unlikely.

Troops are still arriving from up-river in large numbers.

Chinese residents, anticipating trouble when the long anticipated clash between the Hankow and Nanking parties takes place, are bringing their valuables to British firms for custody.—British Naval Wireless.

Ex-Minister Released.

Hankow, Yesterday.

Mr. T. V. Soong has returned from Kiukiang.

Mr. Chang, the Minister of Finance in the Hankow Government, who was arrested for political reasons, has evidently proved his loyalty to the satisfaction of the Hankow officials. He has been released and appointed Vice Minister of Finance.—British Naval Wireless.

Chinkiang Withdrawals.

Chinkiang, Yesterday.

Although the Northern threat to the Nanking party in Kiangsu appears to be growing, Nationalist troops continue to be withdrawn from Chinkiang, apparently in connection with the advance against Hankow. Large numbers of troops crossed from the North bank yesterday and the majority of those previously in the city have left by rail and towage.—British Naval Wireless.

Yangchow Uneasy.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Telegraphic communication is still open to Suchow, confirming the claim that the Nationalists hold the town.

Sun Chuan-fang's agents are reported to be active in Yangchow (north of Chinkiang) and there is an air of uneasiness in the native city.—British Naval Wireless.

Japan and Tariff Autonomy.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking, interviewed, said "If the Nanking Government enforces tariff autonomy on September 1, Japan will have to devise adequate counter measures, but I cannot positively state in what form Japan will disapprove of the action of the Nationalist Government. The Japanese Governmen is adopting a policy of co-operating as far as possible with other powers.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TAXES.

LUXURY LEVY TO BE ABOLISHED.

Shanghai, To-day.

It is learned from Tokyo that the Government intends abolishing the taxes on luxuries, and the Finance Department are investigating the subject.—Reuter.

PRES. COOLIDGE.

MR. FORD SAYS DECISION IS SINCERE.

New York, yesterday.

Mr. Henry Ford declares that Mr. H. Hoover (Minister of Commerce) is the logical candidate for the Presidential nomination in succession to President Coolidge. He added that the President is sincere in his decision not to become a candidate.—Reuter's American Service.

RIOT IN INDIA.

13 KILLED AND 80 WOUNDED.

Simla, Yesterday.

It is officially announced that 13 were killed and 80 wounded in serious communal riots at Bettjah, in the Biharorisha Province, on the 2nd inst., due to the obstruction of a Hindu procession. Order has been restored.—Reuter.

"DONE NO HARM."

Mr. Bridgeman on Naval Conference.

MANY ANGLES EXPLORED.

Affirms Japanese Most Ready To Meet the British.

SEN. BORAH EMPHASISES CONSEQUENCES OF NAVAL RACE.

Representative British and American views on the Geneva Conference for the discussion of the limitation of naval armaments are to hand. Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, who was the chief British delegate at Geneva, affirms that the meetings between Britain, Japan and America have done no harm and expresses satisfaction that so many angles of the subject were thoroughly explored. Senator Borah, of Idaho, states that the United States should continue to devote attention to the question of disarmament and deprecates anything in the nature of a naval race with other nations.

MEETING AT WASHINGTON?

Paris, yesterday.

Mr. Bridgeman, before leaving for London interviewed by Reuter, said the conference had certainly done no harm and it was just as well that so many different angles on the question of naval disarmament were thoroughly explored. He found the Japanese the most ready to meet the British.—Reuter.

Senator Borah's View.

Boise, Idaho, yesterday.

Senator Borah, interviewed, said that the United States should devote its attention to the revival of world armament limitation efforts without attempting to assess the blame for the failure of Geneva. Anything in the nature of a naval race would be a disaster with world-wide consequences. The burden of taxes under which all peoples of the world was now bending is bludgeoning the human family into a state of poverty.—Reuter's American Service.

Press Comment.

New York, yesterday.

The breakdown of the Geneva Conference unsuccessfully competes for space in the newspapers with the Sacco and Vanzetti affair, regarding which counsel are making frantic last-minute efforts to secure a reprieve.

Conference in 1929?

Well-informed persons in Washington are of opinion that President Coolidge will devote his efforts to paving the way, diplomatically, for the holding of another Conference at Washington in 1929, in the belief that more will be accomplished in such an atmosphere than in Europe.

American Comment.

The "New York Times" thinks that because of the hopeful atmosphere in which Geneva concluded its negotiations it may be resumed, not in open conference but in a direct meeting of minds between Foreign Office and State Department.

The "Herald Tribune" says the conference will teach Americans not to put faith in conferences but to go ahead and build.

The "New York World" says the conference was deadlocked two months before it opened.

As You Were.

According to the "Associated Press" of Washington, the collapse of the Geneva Conference leaves the American Government exactly where it was when the Conference was called. The Administration now faced the problem of mapping out and putting through Congress a Naval building of the needs of national security. Whatever be the "Big Navy" strength developed in the new Congress it was taken for granted that President Coolidge would not approve of a cruiser programme exceeding or even equalling that announced according to British intentions.

Mr. Kellogg Optimistic.

The hope that an effort for Naval limitation can be resumed at an early date is indicated by a formal statement by Mr. Kellogg. "I do not consider the failure to make an agreement final. I am confident that the work of Geneva will make it possible, after inter-Governmental consultation, to find a basis reconciling divergent views and lead to the early conclusion of an agreement for the limitation of auxiliaries. I am certain that the present failure will not impair the cordial Anglo-American relations. — Reuter's American Service.

BANK NOTES.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong Kong, during the month ended July 31, 1927 (as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks	Average Amount.	Specie In Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	$15,160,356	$5,800,000*
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	47,095,709	34,000,000†
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. ...	1,720,971	580,000§
Total	$63,977,036	40,380,000

* In addition Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £1,272,000.

† In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at $3,287,205.

§ In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at $130,000.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

BENNO MOISEIWITSCH IN HONG KONG.

A GREAT PIANIST.

Benno Moiseiwitsch, the great pianist who, in the course of a tour of the Far East, is at present in Hong Kong, is giving two concerts at the Theatre Royal, the first to-night and the second on Monday. Included in his programme are two items characteristic of Chinese music. These are "A Flirtation in a Chinese Garden" and "Rush Hour in Hong Kong," both compositions being by Chasins, an American.

Other items in to-night's programme are as follows:

Prelude in C Major. (Bach).
Sonata Appasionata. (allegro assai, andante con moto, allegro ma non troppo-Presto). (Beethoven).
La Cathedrale Engloutie. (Debussy).
Etude F sharp Major. (Stravinsky).
Refrain de Berceau. (Palgren).
La Jongleuse. (Moscowsky).
Nocturne. (Scriabin).
Valse G flat Major. (Chopin).
Nocturne F sharp Major. (Chopin).
Ballade A flat Major. (Chopin).
Tannhauser-Overture. (Wagner-Liszt).

Attention is drawn to the fact that admission prices to the Moiseiwitsch concerts at the Theatre Royal to-night and on Monday are $4, $3 and $3 and not as announced in this morning's newspaper.

MEXICAN FINANCES.

PUBLIC DEBT INTEREST DEPOSITED.

New York, yesterday.

The Mexican Consul-General announces that the Mexican Government has deposited funds for the payment of the first six months' interest for 1927 on the Mexican Public Debt.—Reuter's American Service.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

LOCAL SHARES.

FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

UNDERTONE STEADY.

Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, share and general brokers, in their weekly report dated August 5, state:—

The better tone in our market reported in our last issue continued throughout the past week with a fair amount of business passing; at the close the undertone is steady.

Shanghai market is quiet.

The following are the principal alterations since last week:—

Banks:—Are steady with buyers and sales at $1,060.

Unions:—Are very firm and could be placed at $280, but sellers are holding out for rather more.

Star Ferries:—Are meeting with more demand at $52¾, but rather more would probably have to be paid to obtain shares.

Douglases:—Are quiet.

Waterboats:—Have had a further rise and came to business at $17.

Hong Kong Lands:—Some business was done at $53.40 ex Dividend and this price could probably still be obtained though sellers are now asking $53.60.

Hong Kong Tramways:—Experienced a steadily rising market throughout the week and close with buyers and sales at $20.80.

China Lights:— Continue firm after business done at $12.90/13.

China Providents:—After business done at $4/4¼ have eased off with no further buyers at the moment.

Electrics:—Again changed hands at $51, but there is no pressure to sell further at this price.

Wharves:—Seem to have touched the top of the market for the present with sales at $114, and buyers are now offering $112, but without attracting sellers.

London Quotations of August 3:—Banks £113; Indos Deferred £5; Shells £4.10., all middle prices.

Exchange:—The demand selling rate on London is 1/11.9/16; and the T./T. on Shanghai is Tls. 78¾.

Dividend.—Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd. have declared an interim dividend of 60 cents per share payable on August 23.

Next Settlement Day is Tuesday, August 23, 1927.

SEA ROAD FOR PRODUCE.

MR. BRUCE & AUSTRALIAN PROJECT.

Adelaide, July 4.

The Prime Minister during the week-end inspected the site of the proposed channel from Goolwa to Victor Harbour as an outlet for Murray River produce, which is at present transported over the railway to Adelaide.

The tour occupied two days and Mr. Bruce seemed impressed by the project, which he discussed at a large public meeting at Victor Harbour.

Mr. Bruce said the question demanded attention because, while irrigation along the Murray River would soon be completed, navigation was far from being so, and it was useless to provide navigation facilities without a sea outlet.

'VARSITY TO TRADE.

UNDERGRADUATES AS CLERK AND LABOURER.

In steadily increasing numbers undergraduates from Oxford, Cambridge, and other British universities are finding posts for themselves in business either in England or abroad.

After an expensive education many of them have found that the entry into a profession takes too long, and as they cannot afford to waste the time they are taking almost the first business post offered them.

The motor trade has recently attracted large numbers of undergraduates, who, starting in the workshop at a small wage, hope to rise more quickly than they could in a profession.

Every trade and any trade which offers an opening is accepted. A "Daily Mail" reporter found a Cambridge undergraduate earning 18s. a week as an office boy; a second was earning £1 a week in a big store where he was under agreement for three years; while a third, dressed in corduroy trousers and a grey flannel shirt, was working as a labourer at the building of a house.

As one of them said: "It does not matter what you do. If you work and have initiative you can, once the trade is learned, make a success of it, and a university training does help. Anyhow, it is better than sitting waiting for something to turn up."

Out of every five undergraduates leaving the universities at present one is going abroad. So keen are some firms to secure their services that both at Oxford and Cambridge a big oil firm has opened offices where applicants are interviewed for service abroad on a 15-years contract, and many are taking this chance.

EMPIRE TRADE.

Mr. Amery's Review.

The Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies), was the principal guest of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at the annual luncheon and, in reviewing the policy of the Government in regard to Imperial trade development, Mr. Amery had no hesitation in saying that the new complex of organising and research activities which had grown up the last two years round the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board, represented the most vital and hopeful thing in the promotion of Imperial development and the regeneration of British economic life that had yet been initiated.

Proposing the health of Mr. Amery, Lord Kylsant (president of the federation) said he believed that the various Governments of the Empire looked increasingly to Chambers of Commerce as the medium for ascertaining the considered views of commercial communities.

Mr. Amery, in response, said that he had never concealed his belief that the most efficacious means of promoting Imperial development, the desirability of which was now so generally recognised, was to be found in a bold and a wholehearted system of tariff preferences.

Policy of Development.

But fiscal preference was only one element in a policy of development and re-organisation which included research in every form and in every aspect of production. We had to advance all along that line. (Hear, hear). They might ask, how far had the Government advanced since he spoke to them two years ago? They had gone on steadily with their policy under the Empire Settlement Act, and the annual figure of assisted migrants and settlers had gone up from 40,000 to 60,000, a figure on which they hoped before long to improve substantially.

The restoration of the McKenna duties carried with it preferences which in the case of motors had been of great importance to Canada, and the figures were definitely encouraging. British consumption of Empire sugar had gone up from under 2,250,000 cwt. before the war to 7,250,000 cwt. in 1925-26, or from 6.7 to 22.6 of Great Britain's total consumption.

Imports of Empire tobacco had risen from 1,250,000lb. to 14,500,000lb., and thanks to last year's stabilisation of the preference, was likely to double that figure before long. The Empire wine trade, which almost disappeared during the war, had recovered its pre-war dimensions, and the trade in heavy wines at least was likely to expand actively as the result of the year's re-arrangement of the duties in their favour.

In tea and cocoa the Empire had almost a monopoly of the British market, and the consumption of Empire coree was steadily increasing.

MATCH SHARES.

EFFECT OF NEW AGREEMENT.

A sharp rise of 9-16 to 3¼ has greeted the week-end announcement that Bryant and May has entered into a preliminary agreement with the Swedish Match Company, for an identification of the interest of the two companies in the match trade of the British Empire other than Asia.

This is the Stock Exchange estimate of the value to Bryant and May of an agreement with the £15,000,000 Swedish company with its world-wide organisation.

Bryant & May, which has an issued share capital of £1,671,218, has paid dividends amounting to 12½ per cent. for each of the past four years on its Ordinary shares, of which there are now 1,117,218 issued, and it is evident that the market expects something big from the new agreement.

It has already been disclosed by the Swedish Match Company that the agreement covers manufacturing and selling interests in Great Britain, Canada, and Australia, as well as different distributing companies within the British Empire.

The full details are not to be officially disclosed for some time, says the "Daily Mail" of July 5.

GERMAN TARIFFS.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS.

Berlin, July 4.

The provisional German Tariff drawn up in 1925 will lapse on July 31, and the Reichstag was today asked to sanction a proposal for it to remain in force until December 31, 1929.

Dr. Kohler, Finance Minister, in recommending this course, pointed out that the income from Customs duties rose from £29,000,000 in 1925 to £47,000,000 in 1926.

At the same time, the Minister of Food, Dr. Schiele, submitted proposals for increasing the duty on imported potatoes and sugar, which he defended on the ground that the farmers, especially the peasant farmers, require this measure of protection.

"In the question of Customs duties," he said, "we must hold fast to the principle of solidarity between industry and agriculture."

HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulung tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888, & 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high-and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

August 6 to 12, 1927.

Date		High Water		Lower Water	
August		Standard Times	Ht.	Standard Times	Ht.
Sat.	6	m 3 17	5.0	m 10 21	3.5
		3 14a	4.1	9 13 a	3.1
Sun.	7	m 4 3	5.3	m 11 49	3.1
		5 13a	3.9	9 51 a	3.2
Mon	8	m 4 50	5.7	0 51 a	2.5
		6 4ra	3.6	10 36 a	3.5
Tues	9	m 5 33	6.3	1 33 a	1.9
		7 4ra	3.9	11 20 a	3.5
Wed.	10	m 6 26	6.8	2 17 a	1.3
		8 53a	4.0		
Thurs	11	m 7 13	7.2	m 0 29	3.4
		9 14a	4.1	2 55 a	0.8
Fri.	12	m 7 [illegible]	7.7	m 1 16	3.2
		9 51a	4.3	3 52 a	0.6

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

			Aug. 5, 1927. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛尾筴	lb.	28	24	12
" Prime Cut		"	28	23	12
" Corned	咸牛肉	"	—	23	12
" Roast	燒肉牛	"	28	24	22
" Breast	牛腩	"	24	20	18
" Soup	湯肉	"	26	20	18
" Steak	牛排	"	28	24	22
" Steak Sirloin	牛腰	"	40	30	35
" Sausages	牛腸	"	40	26	20
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh	牛腩	each	65	50	60
" Tongue, corned	咸牛腩	"	—	60	—
" Head	牛頭	"	$1.20	—$1.20	
" Heart	牛心	lb.	24	18	14
" Hump, Salt	牛肩	"	34	20	18
" Feet	牛脚	each	8	10	12
" Kidneys	牛腰	"	15	10	12
" Tail	牛尾	"	23	20	22
" Liver	牛肝	lb.	24	18	14
" Tripe	牛肚	"	7	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛仔頭脚	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊排	lb.	48	26	—
" Leg	羊腿	"	48	26	—
" Shoulder	羊手	"	46	24	—
" Saddle		"	46	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	豬腸	"	35	—	27
" Brains	豬腦	Per set	3	—	12
" Feet	豬脚	lb.	18	15	—
" Fry	豬什	"	23	15	18
" Head	豬頭	"	20	20	—
" Heart	豬心	each	15	10	10
" Kidneys	豬腰	"	15	10	8
" Liver	豬肝	lb.	60	30	24
Pork Chop	豬排骨	"	36	25	23
" Leg	豬脾	"	38	—	—
" Loin	豬後腿	"	43	60	70
" Fat or Lard	豬油	"	24	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊腳脚	per set	35	60	70
" Heart	羊心	each	12	8	7
" Kidneys	羊腰	"	15	12	10
" Liver	羊肝	"	46	26	25
Sucking Pigs, to order	乳豬	lb.	25	25	22
Suet, Beef	牛油	"	30	20	18
" Mutton	羊油	"	40	25	25
Veal	牛仔肉	"	36	20	19
" Sausages	牛仔腸	"	40	20	20
" " No. 1		"	32	—	—

Fish.

Barbel	鯇魚	lb.	60	19	24
Bream	鯛魚	"	32	20	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish	省城淡水魚	"	30	18	16
Carp	鯉魚	"	30	16	27
Catfish	鯰魚	"	30	12	9
Codfish	鱈魚	"	30	20	25
Crabs	蟹	"	28	23	26
Cuttle Fish	墨魚	"	32	16	2
Dab		"	35	23	16
Dace	黃尾鱊	"	24	10	9
Dog Fish	鯊肚沙	"	12	10	8
Eels, Conger	海鰻	"	40	16	—
" Fresh Water	淡水鰻	"	32	10	18
" Yellow	黃鰻	"	25	26	30
Frogs	田雞	"	60	32	25
Garoupa	石班	"	90	40	30
Gudgeon	白鱎	"	30	18	15
Herrings	白鰱	"	30	22	18
Halibut	鮃魚	"	42	18	23
Labrus	黃花魚	"	36	22	18
Loach	鰍魚	"	50	22	24
Lobsters	龍蝦	"	55	32	21
Mackerel	鯖魚	"	15	20	26
Monk Fish	老鼠魚	"	28	32	23
Mullet	烏魚	"	40	18	2
Oysters	蠔	"	35	16	22
Parrot Fish	鸚公魚	"	30	14	9
Perch	鱸	"	36	20	15
Pike	花蛇	"	18	16	9
Plaice	比目魚	"	35	28	14
Pomfret, Black	黑鯧	"	45	26	29
Pomfret, White	白鯧	"	55	36	30
Prawns	明蝦	"	30	36	45
Ray	魟魚	"	12	10	14
Rock Fish	石狗公	"	35	18	18
Roach	鯽魚	"	35	22	16
Salmon	鮭魚	"	64	36	30
Shark	沙魚	"	10	8	10
Skate	魟魚	"	10	10	10
Shrimps	蝦	"	55	26	35
Snapper	立魚	"	60	32	30
Soles	龍利	"	55	28	28
Tench	丈魚	"	20	22	18
Turbot	左口魚	"	23	18	18
Turtles, small, in water	龜	"	130	40	—

Poultry.

			Aug. 5, 1927. Cts.	June, 1918. Cts.	June, 1914. Cts.
Chicken	雞	lb.	65	30	31
Capons, Small	線雞	"	55	28	30
Capons, Large	肥線雞	"	60	28	30
Duck	鴨	"	40	22	21
Doves	鴿	each	—	22	21
Eggs, Hen (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	30	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	"	36	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地雞	lb.	70	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	"	50	36	24
Geese	鵝	"	50	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	55	80	—
" Hoihow	海口鴿	"	35	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火雞公	lb.	—	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火雞母	"	—	51	45
Snipe	沙蝨	each	—	—	—
Pheasant	山雞	pair	—	—	—
Quail	鶉	each	—	—	2
Partridges	鷓鴣	"	—	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds	杏仁	lb.	60	35	—
Apples (California)	金山蘋果	"	34	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	新山香蕉	"	6	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	"	—	12	—
Cocoanuts	椰子	each	14	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	14	7	0
Lemons (America)	金山檸檬	each	8	8	0
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	35	25	30
Oranges (Canton)	新會甜橙	"	—	—	—
Oranges	橙	"	—	—	15
Pears (Canton)	沙梨	"	14	—	—
Peanuts	花生	"	14	10	12
Persimmons, Large	紅柿	"	—	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	"	4	3	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	15	12	6
Walnuts	合桃	lb.	32	—	16
Grapes	葡萄子	"	—	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes	雞芝竹	each	—	—	8
Beans, Sprout	芽菜	lb.	5	—	7
" Long	豆角	"	14	8	—
Beet Root	紅菌	each	2	8	8
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	lb.	6	—	—
Brinjals, Green	清瓜	"	10	5	9
" Red	紅瓜	"	10	5	8
Cabbage, Chinese	芥菜	"	10	5	12
" (Shanghai)	白菜	"	20	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch	茭筍	"	5	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)	大雞菜花	each	—	—	—
" (Medium)	中雞花	"	—	—	—
" (Small)	細雞菜花	"	—	6	6
Carrots	金筍	lb.	—	6	6
Celery, Chinese	芹菜	"	14	10	6
Chillies, Dried	辣椒干	"	20	25	5
" Red	紅辣椒	"	15	10	16
" Green	青花椒	"	10	8	12
Curry Stuff, English	架匯材料	"	10	8	—
Cucumbers	青瓜	"	8	2	—
Garlic	蒜頭	"	8	6	6
Ginger, Young	子薑	"	8	7	—
" Old	老薑	"	8	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		"	40	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	"	8	45	—
Lettuce	鮑生菜	"	8	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	"	10	—	8
" Mandarin	桂林馬蹄	"	12	—	3
Mushrooms, Fresh	鮮草菌	"	55	—	3
Okroes		"	14	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋葱頭	"	8	8	3
" Green	生蔥	"	6	4	6
" Shanghai	上海蔥頭	"	6	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	"	40	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯	"	5	3	—
" Japanese	日本薯仔	"	4	3	—
" American	金山薯仔	"	6	3	—
Pumpkin	冬瓜	"	5	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔仔	"	5	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大黃菜	"	—	—	10
Shallots	干葱頭	"	10	3	—
Spinach	菠菜	"	6	4	—
Tomatoes	蕃茄	"	15	7	—
Taro	芋頭	"	5	6	—
Turnips, Punti (Long)	蘿蔔菜	"	8	4	—
Vegetable Marrow	節瓜	"	8	4	—
Water Cress	西洋菜	"	8	15	—
Water Lily Root	藕	"	8	6	—

TO LET.

TO LET.—Five-roomed House No. 47 in Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and Sanitary conveniences.

Three-roomed Flat (Ground Floor) in No. 7 Prat Avenue, with flush and Sanitary conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procuration. 'Phone No. 721 C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price $1,000.00 Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Elsie Frazee American Express, from New York.
Miss Sarah W. Hendrie. Forbes American Express, from Detroit-Michigan.
Corelaw, from Kobe.
Birschsinto, from Goteborg.
Chiot Line, from Paris.
Conshingco, from Osaka.
Fongson, from Berlin.

E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent

Hong Kong Station, 4th August, 1927.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office. Hong Kong.

Worship, from Hongay.
Salasunion from Lima.
Ishtwaque, from Calcuttasub.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent

Hong Kong 4th August, 1927.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Taikoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. J. MOWBRAY JONES to sign our firm per procuration.

W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.,
Hong Kong & Canton.

August 1st, 1927.

PEAK CHURCH.

THERE will be EVENING SERVICE in the PEAK CHURCH on SUNDAYS, August 7th and 14th, at 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. E. A. Rigden, R.N. All Seats free.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 cents per share has been declared payable on TUESDAY, 23rd AUGUST next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, 9th AUGUST to MONDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 29th July, 1927.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Frodel Higher Certificate).

REAL AUSTRALIA.

HOSPITALITY SUDDEN AND UNBOUNDED.

Some while ago I wrote here and said things not too favourable about Australia and the Australians. Behold now another and more pleasant picture. The first was true so far as it went, but it did not go far enough and it did not hold all of the truth, which, like the weather in Scotland and other things far beyond the ken of our understanding, comes to us in a succession of samples not always recognisable as for our good. A few months ago I had not met an Australian who went out of his way to keep a stranger. Since then I have met him and his wife and his family, and I have since been seeking (but not too earnestly) for a means of escape from a pleasant bondage.

It all came from an accidental meeting with a merry-eyed man who insisted on buying food for me and on making me talk, between bites, of the Far East. "You must come and shake up my wife," said he. "She wants shaking up badly." And since doing things badly is my long suit, I visited his home of a Sunday and found a charming lady, four fine youngsters and blue gum trees galore within an hour's run of the city of Sydney. Other beauties I discovered later, but these first hit me squarely. The young folk, to be sure, having heard that I had been in China expected to see a pig-tail and on being told that I was not, Chinese but Scots demanded to know where were my kilt and bagpipes. Even they, however were placted on being told stories of Far Eastern folk. So the first visit led to another and the visits became a weekly institution. At long and last in this new land I had found a welcome.

Came a Saturday afternoon when, mounting the stair of the hotel where I stayed, an old "football knee" gave way. Pop went my weight on a buckled leg, greatly to the detriment of the leg. Your servant did not even, like the three silly ewes in the folk-lore tale, "hirple hame." He was carried to bed. On Sunday an anxious voice on the telephone demanded to know what had happened to prevent the weekly visit being paid. On Monday came a spate, not of water but of anxious humans, that outdid "the muckle spate of '49" itself. To lie longer alone and poorly attended in a hotel—not to be thought of! To be removed to a hospital—the very idea! I was to be taken, at once and will you nill you, home. Home! —the sound of it was good. A taxi was procured, one was carried down to it and whisked out of the city to the tune (I watched the register) of £1 10s. 6d. which I was not allowed to pay. But before we left, was anything owing to the hotel? And did I want any money .....oh, dash, no nonsense now! If a man was crippled he was helpless for the time being. My oath, he was! And would I stop being a silly cuckoo? Stone the crows, but I was the greatest ass!—and so on. Thus and thus was I fetched "home."

That was exactly four weeks ago to the day and still is the fiction maintained that I am a sick person in need of careful attention. To be sure, the leg is still a trifle weak, but that is because I am not allowed to exercise it. If I take as many as two steps at least two members of the family "make a sudden sally" and support me. At this rate the leg will never again gain strength. It is further handicapped by the fact that I grow steadily heavier in body, thanks to numerous dishes prepared in order "to build up my strength." I am no more ill than is a well-fed turkey, but if I dare to say so I am accused of being shy (dear Heaven!) and of thinking that I give trouble. Trouble!—the idea!! The family retires to scheme out new dishes for me.

In order to add to my discomforting comfort a doctor calls on occasion. The man is a patent fraud; he is a countryman of my own. He knows as well as I do that the leg is giving very little trouble now, yet he says heavily "H'm! Must be rested yet. Occasional hot foments—h'm! No walking—no risks. In a little while you may try, but not yet." Then he charges half a guinea, which is about sixpence a word, but he does not charge me. On the contrary—I swear to this—he drops an eyelid, as who should say, "Let us, being Scots and therefore cunning, keep this fine game going."

From my present bondage I can see escape in time—to other forms of it. The lady of the house has a mother and two sisters who own a fruit farm. And the gentleman of the house has a friend in the far country who owns much land and who sometimes visits the city. These good people have come to see me and I find myself booked to spend "a month or two" on that fruit farm "while I grow strong again." Then I am to go farther afield and pass the spring with the man from the land. He is determined that I shall "get to know the real Australia and write about it," some day—after I am quite fit.

As sure as fate, too, these people will introduce me to others who will drag me to other corners of this great continent—and so it will go on. About Christmas I shall be looking dates for the following December. Meanwhile here and now comes the lady. How dare I write so much while I am still unfit? She will speak to her husband about this and get him to make me confess that I have one or two things I need and am writing to make as much as—and it is very wrong of me—and she has no patience—and, anyway, the curry to-day will be hot.

Now I know the real Australia. I have experienced and admired rare hospitality in places as far apart as the Moor of Rannoch and Malaya. But the Australian variety is apart and incomparable. It is magnificent—but it is not fair. It should not be thrust upon one without fair warning and some preparation.

About two years from now I may want work. Does anyone know of a place that will, about that time, offer for a man whose only qualifications will be that he is lazy, very fat and utterly spoiled?

—G. S. Kemp in "Singapore Free Press."

Science in the form of the X-ray has been introduced by California Prohibition agents in their fight against rum runners. It has proved a great success.

ALIEN MARRIAGE.

PROTECTION FOR BRITISH WOMEN.

Surprise has been expressed by many people, including clergymen, at what they regard as "red tape" on the part of the Bishop of London's Register Office in stopping a wedding at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, S.W., because the bridegroom, who was of German descent, had not obtained a licence.

Even though banns are read, it is a rule of the Bishop of London that in all marriages to which a foreigner is a party a licence is necessary.

"This licence," said an official of the Register Office, "is not granted unless the Chancellor of London is satisfied that the grant can properly be made.

"This rule is of vital importance, especially to protect the British women who marry foreigners. The marriage laws of other countries are very complicated, and in order to ensure that the marriage of a woman to a foreigner shall be valid, both in Britain and in the country of the husband, and that her children shall be legitimate, every precaution is taken by the Chancellor of London."

Instancing the peculiarities of marriage laws in other countries, the official mentioned that under the old Austrian law provided an Austrian married a Christian, the marriage was valid, but according to Austrian law members of the Church of England are not Christians.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Industrial statistics published in New York are construed by some authorities not only as giving one explanation of American prosperity, but also as indicating that the United States may be participating in a new industrial revolution. Prices and living costs, it appears, have been declining, while wages have remained exceptionally high—£6 to £8 per week for factory workers—and the relations between employees have been unusually amicable. In 1925 the average production per factory worker was 35 per cent. greater than in 1914. The cause of the increase is explained by the fact that in 1925 the amount of mechanical power for each worker was one-third greater than in 1914. The volume of factory output in the period 1914-1925 increased more than three times as rapidly as the population. This explains, it is argued, why wages in America can be maintained while prices are falling, and also why prices have receded in face of the growing consumer demand. American economists argue that the extraordinary combination of falling prices with sustained wage levels and full employment has been brought about not by inventions, but chiefly by "discoveries." Employers have discovered that high wages are conducive to prosperity. Workers have discovered that a large output per man makes possible high wages and steady employment. All groups are learning that prosperity is dependent upon large production and large consumption of goods.

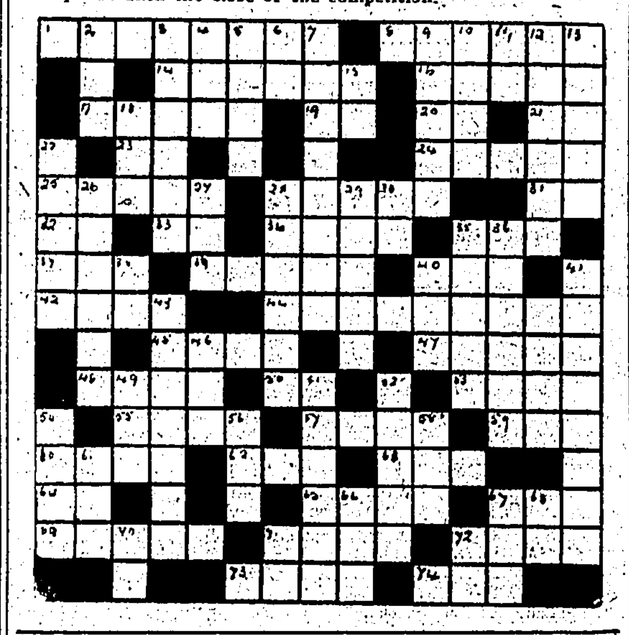
"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

[SECOND SERIES.]

NO. 14—$50 MUST BE WON

FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

1. The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of $50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the $50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-Words,"
c/o "China Mail" Offices,
No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIRS,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....
for .....solution (s) which are attached.

Name .....
Address .....
.....

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

Across.

1. A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition and reduced to small portions.
8. Spasing.
14. A genus of birds of the kite kind.
16. To gild or adorn.
17. Rages.
19. A relation of degree.
20. B. A. (Actual).
21. Sun God.
23. Thus.
24. Pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.
25. To ask.
28. Summoned.
31. C. H. (Actual).
32. Personal pronoun.
33. A. L. (Actual).
34. A species of goat found in the Alps.
35. A quadruped of the stag kind.
37. Epoch.
39. Draws up.
40. Before.
42. Struck.
44. The bitter principle of Iceland moss.
45. To annul.
47. A sot.
48. A book.
50. Compass point (abb.).
53. To cry aloud.
55. To support.
57. To diminish by little and little.
59. Silly fellow.
60. To murmur.
62. Period.
63. Utilize.
64. Bone.
65. A bear.
67. An antelope having the neck, body and tail of a horse, and single recurved horns.
69. Needle.
71. To spot, as with ink.
72. Dregs.
73. A plant of the genus Beta.
74. Snare.

Down.

2. A garden plot usually half an acre.
3. Delay.
4. An ear of corn.
5. Business.
6. Negative prefix.
7. Easily persuaded.
9. Furious.
10. Free of rent or service.
11. Proceed.
12. A spirituous liquor manufactured in the East Indies.
13. Physician.
15. S. T. (Actual.
18. To employ.
22. The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion.
26. To let.
27. To entangle in an intricate manner.
28. A kind of hawk.
29. A shell.
30. E. X. (Actual).
35. Mistake.
36. A genus of birds (L. ocellata) found in Australia.
38. Three toed sloth.
40. Consume.
41. Consisting of earth.
43. A rough cart.
46. Born.
49. To row.
51. The shoulder of a bastion.
52. A concretion.
54. Dark.
56. To scatter hay.
58. Date.
61. To practise customarily.
66. Decay.
67. Obtain.
68. Word of denial.
70. Printers' measure.
71. Exist.
72. L. E. (Actual).

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

SHIPPING SECTION.

C. P. R.

TWO NEW LINERS ON ORDER.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific has ordered two 19,000-ton passenger liners from John Brown & Co., of Clydebank, only preceded by about a week the redelivery from the Fairfield Shipyard of the "Empress of Australia," which has undergone one of the most extensive refits ever done to a ship of this character. Originally built in Germany as the "Tirpitz" for the South American service she was fitted as an experiment with turbines with the Fottinger hydraulic transmission gear and water tube boilers. The whole of this machinery installation has been removed and in its place a single reduction geared turbine and the ordinary Scotch cylindrical boilers have been installed.

The work has been completed in time for the vessel to take her sailing on June 25 in the Southampton-St. Lawrence service instead of the Vancouver, Japan and China service on which the Canadian Pacific placed her when it acquired her under the treaty. This change, therefore, in conjunction with the "Empress of Scotland" and "Empress of France," enables the Canadian Pacific to run from the Hampshire port a "Big Three" which is the desideratum of all the trans-Atlantic shipping lines and which is why the White Star Line feels the need of a third mammoth to run with the "Olympic" and "Majestic" and the Cunard would like one to match the "Aquitania" and the "Berengaria."

The Canadian Pacific is, moreover, developing its intermediate or "M" type services and with the two Clydebank orders recently placed has no fewer than four of class building, three at Clydebank and one by William Beardmore & Co., Dalmuir. It also has four cargo ships building and a smaller passenger ship for its Seattle run. This ambitious programme presages considerable activity in the fairly near future, and with the changes which have taken place on the Canadian route during the last few months will intensify the competition unless the trade expands in a direction which, at the moment, seems unlikely.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Oakbank" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after Monday.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Chenonceaux" are informed by the Agent that all claims must be sent to him before August 12.

NEW VESSELS.

LATEST LAUNCHING AT HOME.

The Blythswood Shipbuilding Company, Scotstoun have just launched the twin-screw motor vessel "Pacific Reliance," which they have built for the Norfolk and North American Steam Shipping Company, Ltd.—one of the associated companies of the Furness Lines, London. The vessel, which is the first of four sister ships now under construction in the same yard for the same ownership, is 450ft. in length, 60ft. in breadth, and 42ft. in depth to shelter deck. She is designed for trading between home ports and the Pacific coast of North America via the Panama Canal, the lower decks being insulated throughout for the carriage of fruit, and a complete installation of refrigerating machinery being fitted. The main propelling machinery, which is being supplied by Messrs. John G. Kincaid and Co., Ltd., Greenock, will consist of twin sets of single-acting internal-combustion engines of the Harland B. and W. type, and of sufficient power to give the vessel a speed of 13 knots. All the auxiliary machinery, both on deck and in the engine-room, will be electrically driven.

The Ayrshire Dockyard Company, Irvine, have launched the cargo steamer "Baron Pentland"—the first of five vessels which they are building for Messrs. Hogarth, and Sons, Glasgow. The vessel, which is of the single-deck type, with poop, bridge, and forecastle, and has been specially designed with centre line bulkheads for carrying bulk cargo, is 340ft. in length, 48ft. 6in. in breadth moulded, 25ft. 3in. in depth moulded, and of about 5,800 tons carrying capacity in five cargo holds and in the poop and bridge spaces. The vessel is the fourth vessel of her type, and the seventh built by the Ayrshire Dockyard Company for the same owners. The machinery will be supplied by Messrs. David Rowan and Co., Limited, Glasgow.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benlawers" from Leith, Middlesbro', Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, is due to arrive here to-day.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. "Tanda" left Manila for this port on August 4, at a.m. with the outward Australian Mails, and is due here to-day, at about p.m.

The M.V. "Raby Castle" (D. & Co.) arrived in Manila on August 2, and is expected in Hong Kong to-morrow.

The M.V. "Esquilino (D. & Co.). sailed from Brindisi yesterday, and is expected in Hong Kong on September 15.

The s.s. "Fiume-L" (D. & Co.) sailed from Colombo on August 3, and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on August 18.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected here:—

"Athos II," August 30.
"D'Artagnan," September 18.

The s.s. "Bolton Castle" (D. & Co.) sailed from New York on July 19, and is due to arrive in Hong Kong on September 24.

SHIPPING RECOVERY.

LESS TONNAGE LAID UP.

According to official statistics—based on the latest returns of Lloyd's Register—Great Britain to-day owns over 32 per cent. of the gross tonnage of sea-going steam, motor, and sailing ships of the world; for in June, 1926, the scheduled gross tonnage of the world's shipping was 60 million tons, and of this great volume Great Britain owned 19.3 million tons. If the tonnage owned by British Dominions and colonies is taken into account, then the Empire owns over 36 per cent. of the total gross tonnage of shipping. Great Britain's nearest rival is the United States, which owned 11.5 million tons, or 19.1 per cent. at that date. In the last quarter of 1926 the gross world tonnage under construction was 1,100,000; of this bulk Britain was building 40 per cent. The countries which came closest to Britain were Italy with 12 per cent. of the total and Germany with almost 11 per cent. The United States' proportion for building was then rather less than 8 per cent. It is clear, therefore, writes Mr. T. E. Salvesen, ex-president of the Baltic and White Sea Conference, in a special supplement of the "Financial Times," that despite the difficulties of 1926—added to the rest of her post-war troubles, associated chiefly with trade, politics, and the general role of pacifying Europe—Britain is still the mistress of the seas as regards mercantile marine as well as in naval effectives. Nevertheless, the events of the year 1926 meant a serious setback by their aftermath. Had the labour troubles of May of last year not materialised neither Germany nor Italy—not to speak of France and the Scandinavian countries—would have felt encouraged to enter into competition of such feverish intensity with Britain in cargo-carrying and shipbuilding.

There is, Mr. Salvesen adds, practical evidence in abundance to-day that the shipping as well as the shipbuilding industry is moving towards better conditions. With regard to the volume of sea-borne traffic, the increasing demand for ships of all sorts during the past few months is reflected in the fact that a reduction of at least 30 per cent. in the serviceable tonnage laid up in January last—namely, 364,416 tons—has been achieved. Vessels chartered for early April loading from South American ports and May loading from the St. Lawrence were fixed on long-date charters, in view of the heavy and constant demand for cargo space. It is to be hoped that the increased industrial production will develop to large proportions by the end of the year. The fact that rates to-day are nearly 33 per cent. higher for certain destinations than in 1925 means no surcease in the continuous demand for craft.

AN OVERLOADED SHIP.

An important decision was given recently in an appeal before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Salter, in a case arising out of the arrival of a steamer at Hull with her Plimsoll mark submerged. The vessel was loaded with timber, more than a quarter of which was on deck. When she left her loading port in the Baltic her load line was not submerged, but she ran into a gale, and shipped water which saturated her deck load and sent her deeper in the water. The Court found against the master, the view being held that it was not a question of how the ship rode at her loading port, but how she would ride at sea.

TONNAGE DUES.

AMERICAN AGITATION IN SHANGHAI.

Heads and representatives of American shipping interests in Shanghai have started a crusade against the 50 per cent. increase in tonnage dues which has been levied by the Nanking Government on shipping within the provinces under their control and which have been imposed on an American ship in at least one instance, and paid under protest. Although the initial steps toward the protesting against the high-handed action of Nanking have been going on for some time and several informal meetings have been held to discuss the matter, the opposition did not take on any particular definite form until July 25, when the American Consul-General, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, called together eight representatives of steamship lines and received suggestions as to the action which should be taken. As a result of this meeting, it is understood that a lengthy document setting forth the opposition of American shippers to the increase in dues has been drawn up and that incorporated in this are recommendations as to the steps which should be taken to counteract the Nationalist action.

Even before the present increase in dues, China ports were the most costly of practically any country in the world, the next in order being India. No revision in the dues has taken place since 1858 at which time a tonnage tax of four Haikuan mace was levied on each gross ton of ships above 150 tons entering China ports. This now immediately jumps to six mace a ton. Although at the time of writing the actual tonnage figures for all countries could not be learned the following give a fair estimate of tonnage costs:—China, M.$1.80 per gross ton; India, M.$1.22; United States, M.$0.67; Japan, M.$0.16, Great Britain's tonnage dues are said to be slightly lower than those of the United States. Since 1858, while China's tonnage dues have not been altered, nearly every other civilised country has made improvements which, in practically every case, has resulted in a lowering of the dues. And now, China (or at least Nanking) comes along and raises her dues by 50 per cent. which will raise the cost per ton to M.$2.70, or considerably more than twice the tax in India, four times that of Britain and 17 times that of Japan. The stand which the American Shipping interests seem to be taking is that this will make it next to prohibitive to bring ships into China ports—at least the ocean-going traffic, of which most of America's trade with the Far East consists. Once the tonnage dues are paid a ship can trade in China ports for four months without paying again. In a great number of cases an American vessel will only visit China ports once in four months, thus putting her at a decided disadvantage. Coastwise shipping would not be so hard hit. On the other hand, the shipping interests claim that the action of Nanking is in direct contravention of the treaties, especially the British treaty of 1858, which includes America under that country's various later treaties, practically all of which have in them the "most favoured nation" clause. Just what action will be taken in the matter it would be almost impossible at the present time to say. The question is decidedly in the air. As one shipper put it, "it looks as if China had put the matter squarely up to the Powers. What are the Powers going to do about it? Pay or let the Nationalists, in the face of and with total disregard for the existing treaties put it over on them." In regard to the matter, American shipping interests seem not to be alone. It is understood that several weeks ago the British shipping interests took similar action, protested to their Consul-General, and this protest was despatched to the Home Government. It is said that at present no British ships are paying the increase in dues. The old rates are still being paid and a letter of protest is being handed to the Customs in place of the increase.—"Shipping and Engineering."

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships are now in harbour:—

North Wall Basin, Delhi; South Wall Basin, Wild Swan; East Wall Basin, Tarantula, Moorhen and L15 and L19; North Arm, Vindictive; West Wall Dock; Bluebell and Fortol; In Dock, Argus; Taikoo Dock, Foxglove; Kowloon Dock, Sterling; Buoy 3, Primauguet (French); Buoy 7, Dauntless; Buoy 11, U.S.S. Sacremento; Buoy 18, Ruthenia; Buoy 25, Kharki; also in port, U.S.S. Helena.

SOUTH AFRICAN FREIGHT WAR.

A new company, the British and Continental South African Line, has been formed to operate a regular service on non-conference lines to South Africa from Newport (Mon.) and Antwerp. It originated from the action of a Johannesburg merchant who, dissatisfied with Conference rates, himself chartered one or two vessels and offered space at cheaper rates. As a result of this competition the Conference Lines announced substantial reductions on such traffic as the competing line was likely to bid for. The rate on galvanized iron to Cape Town, for example, was reduced from 50s. a ton to 10s. a ton, and similar reductions were announced on a number of other goods. The new line replied at once by quoting cheap rates on all goods, to include transhipment from most British ports of importance. The Conference Lines are said to have the support of shippers, whilst the new-comer is confident that it can establish itself on sound lines as a free lance.

TRADE BARRIERS.

In his presidential address at the meeting of tramp shipowners in the Baltic and White Sea Conference held recently in Paris, Mr. Theodore Salveson dwelt largely on the value to shipping of the work of the Economic Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva. Of particular importance to ship-owners was the question of trade barriers. The shipping industry, stated Mr. Salveson, is essentially an international one, and one gravely affected by any interference with the free and even flow of commerce between nations. Shipowners had concerned themselves from time to time with many particular forms of trade barriers, but recently valuable work had been done in dealing with the subject as a whole, which embraced such questions as excessive tariffs, flag discriminations, and State competition.

FREE PORTS.

An important decree has just been approved by the Italian Government, which provides that the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, Fiume, and several others, may be declared free ports, wholly or in part, for a period of thirty years commencing January 1, 1928. This would make it possible to load and unload vessels, and handle and store cargo without Customs supervision, though bills of lading would have to be produced for statistical purposes only. The decree also provides for the establishing of works and factories within the port boundaries. Coastwise cargoes that do not pass through the Customs would lose their nationality, and would be required to enter a Government controlled warehouse.

REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

Waterlevels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W.L. 4/8	W.L. 5/8
West River at Shiuhing	+41'.0"	0'	+27.2*	rising
North River at Tsingyuen.	+28'.7"	0'	+12.0	falling
North River at Samshui	+27.'3"	5'	+18.7	+18.7
East River at Sheklung	+15'.2"	3'	+9.9	+9.5

* For the 3rd.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived by the P. and O. s.s. "Kashgar" from Yokohama on August 5 were:—

Messrs. Anderson, Butcher, Dickinson, Miss Durhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Farhood, Miss Girdlestone, Miss Richardson, Major R. G. Gregg, Messrs. J. F. McPhie, J. P. Davies, F. B. Taylor, Capt. G. Tarleton, Messrs. J. G. McPherson, H. A. Archer, F. X. Inglin, R. Rochringer, C. Maligny, G. T. Davies, J. H. Little and C. J. Nahas.

The death has occurred at Goole of Captain E. P. Atkinson, aged 83 years, a veteran shipmaster of the Ouse port, and one who had been long associated with the Goole Steam Shipping Company as master. Later in life he founded with his two sons a successful shipowning business at Goole.

CONSIGNEES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship "CHENONCEAUX" BRINGING CARGO from Marseilles, &c. also Cargo from La Pallice, Cognac, Havre, &c., Ex. s.s. "Commandant Dorise."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before FRIDAY, the 12th instant, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1927

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

Hong Kong, 3rd August, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

From U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "OAKBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th August, 1927, 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 15th August, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 8th August, 1927, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hong Kong, 2nd August, 1927.

The China Mail
(Every evening except Sunday. Annual subscription, excluding postage abroad, H.K. $36, payable in advance. Local delivery free.)

Overland China Mail.
(The weekly edition of the "China Mail." Annual subscription, H.K. $13 including postage $15, payable in advance.)

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Hong Kong, Saturday, August 6, 1927.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

The most interesting event of the week in international politics is the decision of Calvin Coolidge not to stand for re-election at the expiration next year of his period of office as President of the United States of America. Although cabled reports would have us believe that the announcement is regarded in the nature of something incomprehensible, it is possible that the decision was due to the agrarian discontent in the ranks of the middle-western farmers. These latter constitute a large and influential body of the electorate and have never forgiven President Coolidge for his veto, early this year, of the Bill which was to have given them relief during a period of depression. This legislation, which had been passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, provided for the stabilising of the markets of basic agricultural commodities against undue and excessive fluctuations, for the preservation of advantageous domestic markets and the minimisation of speculation and waste in marketing. The Bill was vetoed by President Coolidge on the grounds that it involved Governmental fixing of prices which, once started, has no justice and no end, and on the ground that the control by the Federal Farm Board of twelve (which the Bill sought to create) of the price of the necessities of life, would give unprecedented and despotic governmental powers into their hands.

* * *

The farmers' leaders have been actively engaged in organising opposition to the President since the veto and a large section of the electorate is known to be behind their representative who is to be a candidate for the Presidency. One explanation, therefore, of President Coolidge's announcement may be that he has decided to sacrifice himself for what he believes to be the interests of the Republican party, in order that they may nominate a candidate who was not associated with the veto. Such an explanation, however, would savour of a weakness which has not hitherto characterised his actions. The veto which cost him so much in the west has made new friends and solidified old friendships elsewhere in the country. The great business interests of the country were with the President in his decision. Prosperity is with him and there are many who contend that in another year the agricultural index may rise to "equalise" the farmer of its own accord and spare the necessity for legislation. No matter what the reasons were for the President's decision, his tenure of office has been marked by considerable achievements and in dealing with several serious Labour problems he has shown commendable strength of character. News of possible successors to the Presidency will be awaited with interest.

* * *

The Geneva Conference has failed in its main object, not through what was at first considered to be the great stumbling block—the reconciliation of Britain's proposals with the attitude of Japan—, but through a divergence of opinion between America and Britain on the question of cruisers and the armaments. Although it was made perfectly clear that Britain desired the number of small cruisers prescribed, merely for guarding trade routes and for the general patrol work of the Empire, the continued cry in America has been for "equality, equality and again equality" in every respect—an attitude which, in effect, would mean that either America would be open to build cruisers which, according to the American proposals, would be larger than the British and carry heavier armaments, or else Britain would be obliged to build fewer ships than she genuinely needs for routine work in order that the United States might be saved from building more than she wants, and yet have equality. It seems clear that the United States Government could satisfy American opinion only by a rigid insistence on complete equality in numbers with Great Britain in every class, while it is very doubtful, if such equality was formally recognised, whether the United States would, in fact, build up to that level. To have accepted the American claim, however, would have given a queer twist to a conference which was essentially for the purpose of a limitation and, rather than incur the charge of encouraging further competition, the British delegates had evidently been instructed to oppose the proposals. Provisional agreement had, however, been reached in regard to destroyers and submarines and it would be a pity if the Conference broke up without an agreement having been signed embodying the points on which agreement has been reached.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE BATHING CLUB.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Some time ago, I perused with interest, a letter published in one of the vernacular papers, concerning the above Club. It has so far met with no response with the exception of an official note from the Chinese Recreation Club, disowning any connection with the C. B. C. The solo became a duet when "Concerned's" letter appeared in your papers three days ago.

If I am not mistaken, both these correspondents desire, expressly, to know just one thing—Is the Club run on constitutional lines? Obviously, the reply to this will be either yes or no. The same reply will well serve to answer the several points raised by "Concerned." Have there been any general meetings? Have there been any elections of officers? Have there been any publication, adoption and passing of accounts and reports? For these, unless my memory proves shockingly treacherous, were the points in question.

Most unfortunately, these points seem to have escaped the notice of the Hon. Secretary of the C. B. C., or otherwise, in his overwhelming eagerness to draw the public's attention to the Suggestion Box, he has sadly neglected them, for in his letter published yesterday, he makes no efforts whatever to touch upon any of these points.

Yours, etc.,
"INTERESTED."

Hong Kong, August 5.

KING AND QUEEN HELD UP.

A woman motoring in Hyde Park was held up by cross-traffic at the Albert Gate.

On her left was a big Daimler car similarly brought to a standstill by the policeman on traffic duty, who, without looking round, held out his arm.

To the woman driver's astonishment, the occupants of the Daimler were the King and Queen, who, without taking advantage of their privilege, were quietly waiting like anybody else for the policeman to signal "all clear."

After a moment or so the policeman turned round, casually looked at the Daimler and recognised Their Majesties.

It was a great surprise to the lady to find herself sitting unnoticed in the presence of the King and Queen, and a few feet abreast of them, but it was nothing to the surprise shown by the policeman.

He stood rooted to the spot as though at any moment the earth would swallow him up, and his face was a study in expressions which would have given any artist his masterpiece.

Finally, he saluted. The King and Queen, who had been calmly waiting for the traffic to pass and quite content to be treated like their subjects, motored quietly on almost unrecognised.

BREADWINNER AT 15.

Mr. G. E. Lewis, the presiding magistrate at Bromley Police Court, paid a warm tribute to the Press for what it has done in the case of a plucky 15-years-old Orpington lad who had been keeping his home going as a greengrocer.

The lad was charged at the children's court with working a horse in an unfit state. It was stated he had been in business about ten months. He paid £18 10s. a week and had recently completed the purchase. He was told that the horse was nine years old, but afterwards found it was 20.

His father was in hospital and he had a mother, a younger brother, and three sisters to keep.

The mother stated that the boy treated the horse well and was very fond of it.

Since the hearing of the case the horse has been kicked by another horse in a meadow and will have to be destroyed.

The chairman said that owing to the publicity given to the case people had sent contributions. It was undoubtedly a very deserving case. One could hardly imagine a more pathetic condition of things than this boy of 15 having such a burden resting on his shoulders.

LORD BIRKENHEAD.

FAMILY LINK WITH AUSTRALIA.

The Earl of Birkenhead, who was the principal guest at a luncheon held by the Australia and New Zealand Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, mentioned his intention of visiting the Antipodes. Owing to his busy practice at the Bar, with a limited, though unjustly exaggerated, long vacation, followed by his work in the Government, he said that he had up to the present been unable to visit either Australia or New Zealand. "But I am determined one of these days, if a reasonable span of life is extended to me," he added, "and I obtain relief from the constant responsibilities and occupations of office that I will allow myself the pleasure of seeing these two highly important elements in the British Empire. (Cheers).

"My family, or at least my wife's family, has historic interests in both these dominions. All of you, I suspect, have read either the whole or part of 'Captain Cook's Famous Voyages.' His second in command, Captain Furneaux, was a direct ancestor of my wife, and therefore of my son, and the Furneaux Islands, which I understand are still there on the coast of Australia, were discovered by this navigator, and still render his name, I believe, memorable in that part of the world. (Cheers.) On the last occasion that I met the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and Australia I undertook to have a copy made of the family portrait, which we still possess, and which is described on the label underneath as 'Captain Tobias Furneaux, circumnavigator.' I hope that an adequate copy of that work may be found in each of your National Galleries, because the Prime Ministers have respectively assured me that they would be very pleased on historical grounds to accept them." (Cheers).

WHERE THE TIPS GO.

Now that the Continental holiday season is beginning, those abroad will probably be as interested as Germans themselves to discover the ultimate destination of the 10 per cent. levied on every bill for tips in those countries where this system prevails. Looked upon as a guide to the amounts expected by the staff in countries where this system is not in use, the scale is full of surprises.

Of the entire tax on all the visitors' bills, which is pooled under strict supervision, the head waiter receives 12 parts; second waiter, 10; porter, 10; room-waiter, 8; night porter, 7½; boots, 5; lift attendant, 4½; chambermaid, 3½; telephone operator, 3; cloakroom attendant, 2½; elder page, 2; younger page, 1; "piccolo," or very small page, 7-10; still smaller "piccolo," just beginning career, ½.

The proportions allotted to the porter and night-porter presupposes a speaking acquaintance with languages. If not, they receive only seven, or 6.3 parts respectively. In those very palatial establishments where there are several porters and more than one boots, the man who carries the luggage is entitled to only 4 per cent. In these "first-class" houses it is customary for an extra functionary, a species of clerk, known in Germany as the "etage-chef," or storey-manager, to control the staff of all the rooms on the landing. He is entitled to nine parts, if a linguist, and to eight parts if he only speaks his own tongue. The low scale allotted to chambermaids will arouse most people's sympathy.

LANSDOWNE AND HALDANE.

Probably there are very few people who remember (or ever knew) one of the most curious achievements of Lord Lansdowne in public life, that of first bringing Lord Haldane into touch with the War Office and so paving the way for the building up of the Territorial Force and the "preparedness" of the "Old Contemptibles" for war. It came about in this way. Haldane had been briefed in a famous case of infringement of patent in the matter of explosives. Being already a chemist of conderable attainment he mastered, for the purposes of his case, the whole chemistry of cordite just at a time when the War Office was in despair about the imperfections of the new explosive.

One day Lansdowne happened to travel in the same carriage with Haldane from Wiltshire to London, mentioned Cordite, and was at once overwhelmed with a torrent of esoteric information. Arrived at the War Office, the harassed Minister sent for Brackenbury and said, "While we are groping in the dark here I have found a man who knows more than all my experts together." Haldane was persuaded to join the Explosives Committee at the War Office and the complex problem was solved.

P'RAPS—P'RAPS NOT!

"The husband thinks more of playing with other boys than looking after his wife and children," said the missionary at Willesden Police Court, when George Wilkes (18) was summoned for deserting his wife and child.

It was stated that the wife also was 18.

Magistrate—This is a sad state of affairs. How did these two children come to be married?

The husband—She made me.

The wife—Oh, I did not.

The husband was ordered to pay his wife 15s. a week, and the Magistrate said to Mrs. Wilkes:—"Try to win back your husband's love, and I am sure you will still be happy together."

* * *

She was insisting he should be a punter no longer. "But let me back just one more horse," he pleaded. "I promise you it will be the last."

"It always is," she retorted.

* * *

"I see that you've given up teaching your wife to drive." "Yes, we had an accident." "What happened?" I told her to release her clutch and she let go of the steering wheel."

* * *

Teacher: "Can you tell me what a myth is?" "Yeth, Mith. It'th a woman who hathn't got a huthband."

* * *

According to the Germans, Geneva is an ugly, warlike figure, hitherto obscured beneath a veil. —"Kladderadatsch," Berlin.

* * *

Bolshevism is sticking into the world and making that poor horse try to throw peace from the saddle.—The "Chicago News."

* * *

Since Ministers were impersonated to liberate M. Daudet, no one is believed in France.

"Send this letter, porter. I am the Minister."

"So you say. But have you any witnesses?" — "Le Petit Parisien."

* * *

First Chinese General: "How much do you want for your battalion?"

Second Ditto: "If I don't get my wages from Moscow I'll sell for ten thousand: if I get them I'll go on with the war."—"Humoristicke Listy," Prague.

* * *

An English tourist had just reached the top of a Scottish mountain with his guide.

"Brother," he ejaculated, "after climbing all this height to see the view, I've forgotten the glasses!"

"That's a' right, sir," said the Scot. "There's naebody aboot, we can just drink oot o' the bottle."

* * *

A man was told by his doctor that he was suffering from heartburn.

And he tried to claim on his fire policy.

* * *

Teacher (at the end of her talk on music): "What is harmonising, Percy?"

"It's the stuff you put on top of cakes, miss."

* * *

Harassed Parent (to whining offspring): "Tired, are you? Got the toothache, have you? Want to go home, do you? Well, I brought you out to enjoy yourself, and enjoy yourself you shall, you aggravating imp."

* * *

"I know we shall be poor, daddy," said Evelyn, nestling her head against his shoulder, "but Stephen is brave and hopeful, and he says that love will make a way."

"I know it will," said her father, grimly. "It made away with two tons of coal and £5 worth of gas last winter."

* * *

Two health enthusiasts were discussing methods, when suddenly one of them said:

"You still take your morning bath, I suppose."

"Never miss it, my boy!" cried the other, enthusiastically.

"Sometimes I take it hot, sometimes cold; and when I'm in a hurry to get off to work, I take it for granted."

* * *

Old Lady: Oh, officer, officer! I feel so funny.

P.C.: Have you vertigo, ma'am?

Yes; about a mile.

* * *

Mistress (pointing out cobweb): "Haven't you seen this?"

New Help: "Yes'm. Something to do with your wireless, isn't it?"

OLD CARTHUSIANS.

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Godalming.

At Charterhouse in mail week Carthusians, young and old, honoured their gallant dead by dedicating to their memory the School's new Memorial Chapel designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., the architect of the Liverpool Cathedral. The consecration ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Winchester in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

It was an Old Carthusians' Day unique in the annals of the School. Scholars, parents, and friends, old boys distinguished in every walk of life, assembled on a lawn before the West Front of the Chapel and recalled old times and never-to-be-forgotten names. Beside them they had the staunch Charterhouse oaks, vocal with a great wind surging through them. South and west they looked across the purple heath country of Surrey to the bluffs of Hindhead. Before them they had as noble and austere a pile as had ever been raised by masons' hands under the inspiration of an architect with vision: a chapel noble and austere, as the Cenotaph is noble and austere, with slim lancet windows five a-side to emphasise the cliff-like structure of sand-coloured stone, the merest suggestion of ornament in the leaf mouldings of porches, and sober brown roof.

Picturesque Procession.

Into this setting wound a procession which was also a pageantry of convocation and academic robes: the choir, each boy with a Flanders poppy in his buttonhole; representatives of the Charterhouse Lodge of Freemasons and the Memorial Executive Committee; architect, clerk of works, foreman and mastermason from whose skill the pile had taken shape; Master, Headmaster, and Governing Body; Field Marshal Lord Plumer; clergy who were themselves Old Carthusians, including Bishop Talbot, late Bishop of Winchester, and the Bishops and Lord Bishops of Southwell, Guiana, Monmouth, Truro, Newcastle, and Sheffield; the Lord Bishop of Winchester and the Primate.

Facing the multitude before the West Front, the Head, Mr. Frank Fletcher, M.A., spoke a brief but chivalrous panegyric to the 686 fallen Carthusians whose names are commemorated on stone screens within the chapel. Lord Plumer, his sonorous voice, amplified by loudspeakers, rising above the wind in the oaks, spoke of a Memorial "indeed worthy of the object for which it has been erected," which is not merely a tribute to past sacrifices but an inspiration for the future, a surety that the sacrifice of the dead has not been in vain.

"It was those who went but did not come back who won the war," he declared. "It was their victory, not ours." The War was a complete vindication of the public school training. "There can be no greater incentive to one and all to do their best, give their best, and be their best," he concluded, "than the example of these men who by their service fulfilled by sacrifice have brought imperishable honour to the school they loved so well."

A Memorable Day.

Slowly, then, the procession made a circuit of the Chapel, the choir boys chanting the 122nd and 84th Psalms: "I was glad when they said unto me: we will go into the house of the Lord...." "O how amiable are thy dwellings; thou Lord of hosts." At the West Door again the Bishop knocked thrice with his pastoral staff, his knocking sounding hollowly in the vaulted roof, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in," he cried; and answer was made from within by the choir: "Who is the King of Glory?"

Gathered within the Chapel were relatives of the fallen. They witnessed a service in spirit with the bare, simple, truly devotional interior, their vision intent on the hanging cross and sarcophagus of the reredos, which emphasise its memorial character.

The dignity of the ceremony, the hospitality of the governing body, the studied courtesy of masters and boys to visitors, the fine discipline of the O.T.C. guard of honour, displayed the English public school spirit at its best. It was a memorable day for all Carthusians present, who were proud to reflect that £65,000 of the £75,000 cost had been subscribed by men and women associated with the school, besides other gifts incorporated in the structure, and that the walling had been built of Bargate stone from the school's own quarry by local masons employed direct by the school's own office of works.

SIX HEROES.

BOARDING PARTY WHO VANISHED.

STORY OF SEA FIGHT.

When Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, at the jubilee year banquet of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, revealed the story of the little cargo-boat Dundee's duel with the German auxiliary cruiser Leopard in March, 1927, he praised the commander, Capt. Selwyn Day, C.B., D.S.O., as "a Sir Richard Grenville of the Merchant Service." Captain Day, however, says he was not the hero of that sea battle, but that it was Lieut. Lawson, who, with five men, was sent to board the Leopard, and lost his life. The fight took place when Captain Day, who belonged to the armed boarding class, which went alongside doubtful ships to find out what they were, was ordered by the British cruiser Achilles to close and examine a steamer. It proved to be the Leopard, which was trying to slip out into the Atlantic to support the submarine campaign in home waters by an attack against the main trade routes.

The narrative of Lieut. Lawson's death was told to a "Daily Mail" reporter, by Capt. Day, who now lives in Kempshot Village, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

It was a grey, cheerless day when, from the little Dundee, I saw a big, suspicious-looking ship come over the horizon. We steamed towards her and asked her who she was. She signalled back that she was the Norwegian steamer Rena.

I turned her up in Lloyd's List. She wasn't the Rena. She was the German auxiliary cruiser Leopard. Who was to go aboard this dangerous ship?

Lieut. Lawson volunteered. He set out with five men in a small boat. It was a desperate risk, and he knew it. We saw him pulling towards the ship. We saw him round her stern and pass out of sight.

A moment or two later the Leopard fired a torpedo at us and the battle began.... We never saw Lieut. Lawson again. He was a brave soul.

I think Lieut. Lawson and his five men must have gone aboard, because we came across another vessel—an innocent one—three months later, and the boarding party we sent across to her saw the boat which had carried Lieut. Lawson and his men to the Leopard. The captain said: "We picked it up out of the sea only 18 hours ago. It was drifting. In it was an empty cutlass scabbard and a full water cask." Had any of the men been left in the boat the water-cask would not have been full.

Killed by Own Ships' Fire.

The lieutenant and his men must have perished under the fire of their own ship, for the Dundee hung grimly astern of the raider, pounding her with her one gun until the Achilles could come to the rescue.

The Leopard tried to turn broadside, so as to blow us out of the water with all her guns, but I saw she could not train her guns astern and so I kept behind her—only half a dozen ship's lengths away.

We aimed at the base of her funnel and saw the smoke was pouring out of the tattered remains of it, choking the crew, and the flames had set fire to the woodwork.

She had hoped to finish us off before the Achilles came up, but when that cruiser reached the spot and opened fire she became just a pyramid of flames.

She fought pluckily. Only one of her guns was left. We ceased fire as she was sinking, giving her the opportunity to do so also, but fought on. We opened fire again and she sank, with all hands..... Not a man was saved.

Captain Day will not take any of the credit. He says the laurels were earned by the 120 men of his crew and that Achilles dominated the fight.

Capt. Day is now, at the age of 54, nautical assessor to the Court of Appeal.

Moewe Raid Sequel.

Mr. Baldwin also referred to the bravery of Capt. Oliver, of the cargo steamer Clan MacTavish, who in 1916 fought the famous German raider Moewe.

Capt. Oliver, who is now marine superintendent of the Clan Line, said to a "Daily Mail" reporter:

I was in the new Clan MacTavish lying in Durban a year ago when I was told that a man wanted to see me. Imagine my surprise when there burst into my cabin the lieutenant who boarded my old ship from the Moewe to take me prisoner and set fire to the vessel when we were sinking after the fight.

Well, we shook hands and talked half the day, and finally we went together to the pictures.

FATHER OF "REDS."

TO RETURN TO JAPAN SHORTLY.

The eager wishes of Mr. Sen Katayama, "Father of Japanese Socialism," now in Russia as adviser to the Moscow Government, to revisit his fatherland from which he was deported about 18 years ago, will be satisfied in the near future. He will be enabled to see his only daughter.

His friends are negotiating with the Government authorities for his return to Japan, and the veteran communist, it is understood, will be allowed to come back upon the condition of a pledge not to engage in socialist activities, a pledge which, according to his friends, he will be glad to make and observe now that his desire to see his country is greater than his zeal in communism.

Those who saw Mr. Katayama in Moscow recently tell of how eager he is for an opportunity to return to his country and to spend the rest of his troubled life in his native town. In his hotel he is more a father pining for his daughter than a communist.

Daughter is Conservative.

When he was deported his daughter was five years old. The mother had died shortly after the baby's birth. The exile took his daughter to America where he stayed for several years, working as a farmhand or a labourer, while preparing himself for the role he was destined to play in the future in the international arena of socialism.

Mr. Katayama in his memoirs, published in Tokyo recently, tells of how during his stay in America he was persecuted by the authorities, and how the thought of his daughter, waiting for his return from work in a garret, made him consider this and the manifold difficulties he had to encounter to support himself and his daughter in the midst of people hostile to him.

The relations between him and his daughter began to undergo a change when he took a post in the Moscow Government. In contrast with her father, Miss Katayama is a pronounced conservative and patriot. About two years ago Mr. Katayama wrote a letter to his daughter, inviting her to visit him in Moscow, and enclosed a check for her passage to Russia. Miss Katayama at that time was visiting Italy but did not go to Russia because she was out of sympathy with her father's political belief.

Helped in Red Victory.

It was in 1908 that Mr. Katayama was ordered to leave Japan. On the eve of his forced departure, friends, each contributing 10 sen, held a farewell meeting for him. The meeting was broken up by the police, and those present placed under arrest.

The next day Mr. Katayama left Shimbashi station for America, with his daughter, wearing threadbare clothes, with marks of the struggle with the police the previous day.

The happiest days in his crowded life were spent in Russia, with Lenin and other revolutionary leaders, for the success of the plot which was to overthrow the monarchist regime.

While Lenin was at the head of the revolutionary Russia, Mr. Katayama, besides occupying an important executive position in the Moscow Government, was accorded treatment as a guest of the Russian nation for meritorious services rendered in the revolutionary cause.

HORN SPECTACLES.

It is not always realised that the revival of the kind of spectacles worn in dame schools or by Mr. Pickwick is responsible for the completer emancipation of women (says a "Manchester Guardian" writer). For, for the first time, women are daring to be wholly, and frankly, ugly, comic, unprepossessing. It is true that the pince-nez was apt to give a genteel look to the face, and was chiefly suggestive of a governess with an uneven temper. Gold-rimmed spectacles, again, were connected with little Red Riding Hood's grandmother, but had not the devastating effect upon the face of the present form of glasses.

And it is not only the spectacles by themselves. It is in conjunction with the pull-on hat that they are frankly hideous. Girls are obscured by them. Middle-aged people become old women. Only on the very old do they really seem in place. Horn or tortoise-shell spectacles are undoubtedly comfortable, and they do not mark the nose or cheeks. This is put forward as an argument in their favour, and it is not to be despised. But if they are worn with hats, hats must be altered so that all spectacle wearers do not look crones in a char-a-banc, gazing vacantly at what they may see. It is highly emancipated to be ugly, but women still do not choose their clothes with that intention, or even their hats. With the hat at least it would be a good plan either to wear spectacles with no rims and small glasses or not to wear hats which, in conjunction with horn rims, look like ancient bonnets.

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

REVUE SEASON AT THE STAR THEATRE.

"COCKTAILS" TO-NIGHT.

Fresh from a successful season in Singapore, where it had the honour of playing before the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford and Lady Clifford on the opening night, Mr. Charles Chamier's new Our Cabaret company of ten London artistes begins its Kowloon season in the Star Theatre at 9.30 to-night with "Cocktails," a cheery revue offering clever dancing, catchy songs and delightful comedy. The success in Singapore is not hard to understand, for as a local paper put it, while revue companies are generally good in places, this one is good all through. Certainly there is not a dull moment in the programme, and Hong Kong theatre-goers, judging from Straits reports, can book for Our Cabaret with every confidence. "Cocktails" will be presented again to-morrow night, and there will be a complete change of programme on Monday night, when the new piece will be another very jolly revue called "Snappy."

REVUES IN KOWLOON.

Mr. Charles Mason, clever comedian in the new Our Cabaret company of ten London artistes, which begins a series of revues in the Star Theatre with "Cocktails" at 9.30 to-night.

Rex Beach Film.

Showing at the Star Theatre for the last time to-day is Rex Beach's great story of the Yukon, "The Barrier," which will be screened in the continuous programme from 2.30 to 8.30 only, the new Our Cabaret having the stage at 9.30 for their revue "Cocktails." "The Barrier" has all the dramatic interest of the novel, and some of the incidents filmed are not a little thrilling, particularly the crushing of a ship in the ice floes. The photography of the snow country is also noteworthy.

Band at the Queen's.

As already announced, the Band of the 1st. Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. H. J. Thunder, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., and Officers, is to play in the Queen's Theatre to-morrow at the 5.10 and 9.20 performances, the Bandmaster, Mr. W. Cresswell, L.R.A.M., conducting. The pieces to be played at the 5.10 performance are the march, "Washington Grays" (Grafulla), and a grand selection, "Samson and Delilah" (Saint-Saens). The items at the 9.20 performance are the two already mentioned and in addition a cornet solo, "I'll sing thee songs of Araby" (Clay) with L/c A. Green as the soloist.

"Battling Butler."

"Battling Butler," Buster Keaton's delightful comedy of the young dandy who posed as a boxer to win the love of a beautiful girl and then found he had to fight the real champion, will be screened in the Queen's Theatre for the last times to-day, when Miss Daphne Leigh, London and New York revue star, will again contribute popular songs at each performance.

Podolsky Concert.

Booking is now proceeding for the concert to be given in the Queen's Theatre on Monday night at 9.30 by M. Leo Podolsky, famous pianist, and Mme. Vera Mirova, premiere danseuse. M. Podolsky's ability is already well known in Hong Kong, his previous visits to the Colony being still remembered with pleasure, and it will be regretted that he is unable to give more than the one concert. According to the best critics, M. Podolsky is a pianist of brains, imagination and technique. He has an expressive lyricism which charms the ear, and which depends upon subtlety of rhythm, touch and tempo to make his music agreeable to the fancy and to the judgment, at once. Mme. Vera Mirova, with her beautiful dancing, provides more than one pleasant interlude in the musical programme, and an excellent evening's entertainment is therefore assured.

"Sun-Up" at World.

The principal film at the World Theatre this afternoon is "Sun-Up," a tale of the wild Carolina hills—where deadly feuds are still known to occur—which is being screened for the last time. The leading players are Conrad Nagel and Pauline Starke.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

August 6—Queen's Theatre; "Battling Butler."

August 6—World Theatre; "Sun-Up."

August 6—Star Theatre, Kowloon; "The Barrier," at Matinee.

August 6—Pot-pourri entertainment by the Wild Swan Co-optimists at Royal Naval Canteen Theatre, 8.30 each evening.

August 6—Charles Chamier presents "Our Cabaret," in a series of intimate Revues, beginning with "Cocktails," at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.30 p.m.

August 6—Lee Garden promenade concert, 9 p.m.

August 6, 8—Benno Moiseivistch, world-renowned pianist, gives his recitals at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

August 7—Military band of the Northamptonshire Regt. at Queen's Theatre during the 5.10 and 9.30 p.m. performances.

August 7—Third Concert Band at Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

August 8—Concert by Leo Podolsky, famous pianist, and Vera Mirova, premiere danseuse, Queen's Theatre, 9.30 p.m.

August 22—Social Service for Service men on the roof of St. Peter's Y.M. Club.

Sports.

August 6—Wah Yan Old Boys' Union meet Chinese Y.M.C.A., in friendly ping-pong match in the Union, 2 p.m.

August 6—Baseball: H.K.B.C. v. Tigers; Honolulu Chinese v. Japanese B. C. Happy Valley Diamond, 4.30 p.m.

Lammert's Auction.

September 15— Valuable properties in the New Territories, at Messrs. Lammerts' Sales Room, 8, Duddell Street, 3 p.m.

Meetings.

August 8—Sports Committee meeting at Volunteer Headquarters, 6 p.m.

August 11—Extraordinary general meeting of members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, Club House, 5.30 p.m.

August 18—Meeting of Creditors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd., Liquidators Office, 3, Queen's Road Central, H. K. noon.

August 22—Meeting of Shareholders of M.Y. San Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), to confirm resolution passed at previous meeting, Queen's Road, Central, 2.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

August 7—Social gathering in St. John's Cathedral Hall, after Evensong (6 p.m.).

August 7—Theosophical Society launch Picnic, 3.45 p.m.

August 8—Social for Service men at St. Peter's Y.M. Club House.

August 13—Moonlight bathing picnic under the auspices of St. Peter's Y.M. Club.

August 21—Band of the 1st Queen's Royal Regt. will play at evening service at St. John's Cathedral.

August 26—Whist drive at St. John's Cathedral Hall.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. HONG KONG.

August 7th, 1927.
8th Sunday After Trinity.
Holy Communion (8 a.m.)
Children's Service (10 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Preacher: Rev. W. R. Cannell.
Holy Communion (12 noon).
Evensong (6 p.m.)
Preacher: Rev. W. W. Rogers.

A Social Gathering in the Hall after Evensong. Refreshment & Music.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass, U.S.A.]
Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.
Sunday Service 11.15 a.m.
Subject: "Spirit."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 o'clock.
Reading Room at above address, open:—
Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

At the Singapore Assizes, two Chinese were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of seditious literature.

A vivid illustration of American incursions into that field of collecting which covers the activities of British sporting life was provided at Sotheby's when Mr. Philip Rosenbach gave as much as £2,600 for the ten parts, in their original wrappers, of Orme's "Collection of British Field Sports," issued in 1807-8.

Mr. George Hogg, the manager of the Hong Kong branch of the National City Bank of New York, will be leaving the Colony about the middle of next month to take charge of the Shanghai branch. Mr. Hogg is a well-known resident of the Colony and has taken a great interest in the activities of St. John's Cathedral, of which he was, for some time, Hon. Treasurer. The vacancy in Hong Kong is being filled by Mr. R. M. McLay of Singapore, who passed through on the "Devanha" on his way to Shanghai.

The furniture which the United States Government has sent for the new home of the United States Embassy in Princes-gate, S.W.—the gift of the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan, to which the Embassy has moved from Crewe House, Mayfair—was not in place for the reception on July 4. Only some bedroom furniture has arrived from America since Mrs. Houghton (the wife of Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, the Ambassador) gave her house-warming in May, and the house was temporarily furnished with pieces Mr. Houghton used at the Embassy in Berlin and have since been in store.

At an extraordinary general meeting yesterday of shareholders of M.Y. San Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), the following resolution was carried unanimously:—That the arrangement between the Company and its creditors and the proposed sale of the Company's assets to a new Company in consideration of the allotment of one $5 ordinary share in the new Company for each $25 share in the old Company, the terms of which arrangement and sale are embodied in the Agreement submitted to this Meeting and initialled by the Chairman for identification, be sanctioned pursuant to Sections 184 and 185 of the Companies Consolidation Ordinance No. 58 of 1911 and that the Liquidators be authorised to seal the said Agreement. The resolution will be submitted for confirmation at a meeting on Monday, August 22 at the same time and place.

Inspector Manap, who was recently stationed at Port Dickson, is now Malay Inspector at Tapah.

To-day's "Gazette" announces that the New Kowloon Cinema Theatre Co., Ltd. and the National Optical Co., Ltd. will be struck off the register in three months and dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary.

Estate in the Colony amounting to $42,800 was left by the late Mr. Li Fung-man, late of Yan On Li village, Kwantung district and also of Nos. 5 and 7 Hing Fong Street, Hong Kong. Deceased was a retired Californian merchant. Letters of administration have been granted to Li Chu, of 183 Wing Lok Street, the "tin fong" wife of the deceased.

At the request of the Hon. General Secretary of South China Athletic Association and the Hon. Secretary of the Chinese Bathing Club, who have bathing sheds at North Point for nearly 3,000 members, the Hong Kong Tramway Company will extend the time of running the Post Office-Quarry Bay cars to 8.30 p.m., from the Post Office and 9 p.m., from the Quarry Bay. This extended service will run as from the 13th. The Clubs concerned have requested extra service, but owing to the service having to be conducted on a single track, it is quite impossible for the Company to do this just now.

An excellent entertainment for the Services was given at the "Better 'Ole" on Thursday. Vocal and other items were given by Mr. Jack Anstis, Surg.-Lieut. Bradfield, Mrs. H. Minney and Mr. V. C. Labrum, whilst some excellently executed dances were given by the following pupils of Miss Daisy O'Keefe: Norma May, Betty Spaulding, Dorothy Tollan, Muriel Gubbay, Betty Clemo, Betty Pestonji, Eethel Minney, Marian Bryson, Lorna Tollan, Thelma May, Bella Pestonji, Millicent Suiter, Irene Butler and Ann Tollan. The accompanists were Mrs. R. Pestonji, Mrs. Suiter and Mr. W. R. Fleming.

The third band concert will take place at Kowloon Dock Bathing beach to-morrow afternoon when selections will be given by the 2nd-Welch Regiment. A launch will leave Statue Pier at 4.15 p.m., returning from the concert at 7.30 p.m. The following will be the band's programme:—March, Silver Trumpets; Overture, Poet and Peasant; Selection, The Mikado; Morceau, In a Monastery Garden; Fox Trot, I can't get over a Girl like you; Waltz, I love the moon; Selection, Rose Marie; Melodie, Un Peu D'Amour; Three Dances, Nell Gwyn; Selection of Welsh Airs; Regimental Marches.—Land of My Fathers, The Lincolnshire Poacher, and Ap. Shenkin.

Eight hundred Polish troops stationed near Posen were poisoned through eating contaminated meat. There hundred of the soldiers are not expected to recover.

The British Air Ministry has completed its secret tests regarding the "Flying Battleship," a huge flying-boat with three Rolls Royce-Condor engines of 2,100 horse-power. It will be christened "Valkyrie." It has a wooden hull of immense strength, specially treated to prevent the absorption of water. It is intended for a reconnaissance crew of five for whom hammocks have been provided, enabling them to be several days over sea.

Two London motor-cyclists set off from Central London on a journey round the world. They were Mr. S. T. Glanfield and Flight-sergt. Sparkes. The sidecars of their motor-cycles will be used as beds. The journey of about 15,000 miles will be via Germany, Austria, Yugo Slavia, Constantinople, the Syrian Desert, Basra, Bombay, the Straits Settlements, and Australia, returning across the United States. They expect to complete the tour in 120 days.

At the National Rose Society's annual summer show in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W., there was a magnificent display of 500,000 roses. The two new roses of the year, which were awarded the society's gold medal, were the "Lady Forteviot," a seedling raised by R. B. Cant, of Colchester, a large one of orange yellow with a fringe of rich copper shadings, and is freely scented with orange-like fragrance, and "Everest," produced by Mr. W. Easlea, of Leigh-on-Sea, a white, large-petalled flower, with slight yellow edging.

Prior to the reception aboard the French cruiser "Primauguet" of H.E. the Governor and naval, military and Government officials of the Colony, a flight demonstration was given yesterday by Flight Lieut. Demougeot. The plane used was that which is seemingly precariously poised on the fore awning of the visiting French cruiser. Its discharge into the air is effected by means of a catapult and on its return a crane hoists it back into position. Amongst those on board who were interested spectators of the flight were H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi and his children, the Hon. Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Southorn, His Excellency Major General C. C. Luard and Mrs. Luard, Commodore Pearson, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe, and many naval, military and Government officials. The French Consul (Mr. Dufaure de la Prade) and many members of the French community also attended the function.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Chief Justice, S.S., Sir William Murison, left for Penang on Saturday, Aug. 6, to attend the Appeal Court which commences there on Aug. 9.

The Bexhill-on-Sea "Observer" of July 2 had a picture of the Mayor, Sir Ernest Birth, K.C.M.G., at the wicket. In Malaya, as British Resident, Sir Ernest was a leader of sport, and encouraged it in every branch.

The marriage has been arranged, and will take place in October, at Penang, between Octavius Hugh Mansfield Sturges, younger son of the late Rev. H. C. Sturges and Mrs. Sturges, of Mansfield, Lee-on-the-Solent, and Myrtle, second daughter of Sir Henry Dering, Bart., and Lady Dering, of Surrenden Dering, Pluckley, Kent.

The Bishop of Warrington (the Right Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson) has announced his intention of resigning the Rectory of Winwick and the Suffragan Bishopric of Warrington in October. Consecrated Bishop Suffragan in 1920, he was formerly an assistant master at both Clifton College and Harrow School. From 1912 until his consecration he was Canon Residentiary of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Miss Betty Baldwin, the Prime Minister's youngest daughter, had her car stolen while she was shopping with a friend in Brompton-road, S.W. She left the car, a small two-seater which she drove herself, outside the shop, and although she was away only a few minutes it had disappeared when she returned. She reported her loss to the police at once. Next day the car was returned to her, the police having found it abandoned in the West End.

Mr. F. G. Penny, M.P., entertained some 40 members and officials of the Victoria League to tea at the House of Commons on June 28. The guests were young Malay, Chinese, Indian, and Eurasian law students from Malaya, and also included people interested in their welfare in England, and the late Governor of the Straits, Sir Laurence Guillemard, G.C.M.G., and Lady Guillemard came to meet them. It must be pleasing to Malaya, says a Home paper, that Mr. Penny, notwithstanding his onerous duties as a Government Whip, finds time to keep in touch with those who come from that tropical country where he spent so many years of his life.

The Chief Justice of Malaya (Sir Henry Gompertz) and Lady Gompertz have left for Brastagi for a short holiday.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Baker to be Manager and Chief Engineer of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, with effect from August 1, 1927.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, in Edinburgh University, the society's gold medal for 1927 was presented to Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Pollitt in recognition of his distinguished service to applied chemistry.

To-day's "Gazette" states that the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Charles McIlvaine Messer to act as Postmaster General, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Michael James Breen, with effect from August 8, 1927.

An interesting incident took place at the Kuala Lumpur Town Hall (writes the "Malay Mail") after the reception to Sir Hugh Clifford. While His Excellency was having refreshments, one of his old subordinates, who served with him in Pahang over 25 years ago, was presented to him, in the person of Dr. H. S. Talalla. In those days Dr. Talalla had the privilege of rendering medical assistance to a member of Sir Hugh's family, for which he was given a certificate. On being presented to the High Commissioner Dr. Talalla produced this certificate and asked His Excellency whether he remembered him. Sir Hugh, needless to say, was greatly impressed by the incident.

Sir Mark Oldroyd, whose death occurred at the age of 84, following a seizure, at his Goathland residence, near Whitby, was a well-known woollen manufacturer and a former Mayor of Dewsbury. Born in 1843, he was a son of the late Mr. M. Oldroyd, of that town, and in due course rose to be chairman of the family business of Oldroyd and Sons, from which he retired in 1920. He was also a director of Airedale Collieries, Ltd. He represented Dewsbury in Parliament as a Liberal from 1888 to 1901. He was knighted in 1909. He was twice married—first, in 1871, to Maria, daughter of Mr. W. Mewburn, and, secondly, in 1920, seven years after her death, to Miss A. J. Pattison, of Gainsborough, who died in 1926.

The wedding was to take place on July 7, in London, of Mr. C. E. Carlos, late District Treasurer, Batu Gajah, and Miss Phyllis May, of Downham-rd., London.

It is understood, writes the Johore correspondent of the "Free Press," that Mr. R. Goulding, Superintendent of Surveys, will be returning to the Federated Malay States on transfer shortly, and that Mr. C. T. M. Husband will replace him in Johore.

The wedding will take place on August 26 at the Garrison Church, Tanglin Barracks, Singapore, of Miss Joan Hamilton, daughter of Mr. A. W. B. Hamilton, and Mr. K. G. Exham, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment. After the ceremony at the church, a reception will be held at the Officers' Mess, Tanglin Barracks.

Mrs. Chavasse, who died in her sleep at Garsington Rectory, Oxford, in her 77th year, was the wife of Dr. Chavasse, who was Bishop of Liverpool from 1900 to 1923. Youngest daughter of the late Canon Maude, vicar of Chirk, she married Dr. Chavasse when he was rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, in 1881. Both at Oxford and at Liverpool Mrs. Chavasse entered zealously into activities such as the Mothers' Union, and carried them to success. She had four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, the Rev. Mr. C. M. Chavasse, M.C., is rector of St. Aldate's, Oxford.

Mrs. Margaret Diana Barnes, who died at Oxford in her 99th year, was the widow of George Carnac Barnes, formerly Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and had survived him since 1861. Born on June 26, 1829, she was the daughter of Major H. R. Chetwynd Stapylton, 10th Hussars, and a niece of Baron Hammond, who for nearly twenty years was Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Barnes, whom she married in London in 1856, while he was home on leave from India, was a son of the Rev. George Barnes, first Archdeacon of Bombay, who refused the See of Calcutta in succession to Bishop Heber, and on his mother's side a grandson of Sir James Rivett Carnac, a former Governor of Bombay. Barnes was made Commissioner of the Umballa Division, which was to play an important part in the defensive campaign against the Mutiny, because it contained the Army headquarters and the last Punjab section of the Grank Trunk Road.

SPORTS

"GRUDGE" FIGHTS.

SOME FAMOUS SCRAPS RECALLED.

WHEN MONEY DID NOT MATTER.

The "grudge fight" is usually ballyhoo and nothing more, says Robert Edgren. Billing a match as a "grudge fight is the elementary trick by which a promoter tries to get up interest and draw a crowd when he hasn't a real attraction. If the attraction is good enough there's no need for advertising the "grudge fight" idea.

One of the genuine grudge fights of history was that between Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Corbett. The grudge lasted five years, with Corbett's dramatic defeat as the climax. A few days before he died Bob Fitzsimmons visited me in the "Evening World" office, New York, and talked for hours about his experiences. He was bitter in only one thing—his reference to Jim Corbett. That grudge of many years before was still smouldering.

"It started," said Bob, "the day Corbett beat John L. Sullivan. I 'ad tried 'ard to get Sullivan, but 'e wouldn't fight me. I saw Corbett beat 'im. When the fight was over I rushed out to Corbett's dressing-room, full of enthusiasm, to congratulate 'im. The room was locked, but there was a transom over the door, so I climbed up and stuck my 'ead through the transom and looked down. There was Corbett stretched on the rubbing cot. I yelled congratulations down to 'im. 'E looked up at me and turned to 'is seconds and said: 'Open the door and kick that red-'eaded blank out of 'ere.'

"I'd gone down there full of admiration for Corbett, because 'e'd done the job I wanted to do, and a very neat job. I went because I felt friendly to Corbett. And that was what I got. 'E called me 'a red-'eaded blank.' I made up my mind I'd lick 'im for that, and I began challenging 'im.

Fitz Gets Revenge.

"I followed Corbett around and challenged 'im from the stage and in the papers," Fitz went on. "Then one day when I walked into the Green 'Otel, in Philadelphia, somebody told me Corbett was in the bar with his friends. I walked right through to the bar and asked 'im, in a perfectly friendly way, to give me a fight for the championship. 'E spat on my face, and then 'is friends 'eld me so I couldn't 'it 'im. I met Corbett on the road when we were training at Carson, and when I was willing to shake 'ands 'e said 'e'd shake 'ands after 'e'd licked me. I told 'im then 'e'd never shake 'ands.

"And after I knocked 'im out," said Fitz, "and 'e'd been counted out and the crowd was in the ring, 'e got up and pushed through the crowd and 'it me back of the ear, and 'e yelled at me that if I didn't give 'im a return match 'e'd lick me on the street every time 'e met me. All I said was: 'If you try that I'll kill you with my bare 'ands.' I never gave 'im a return match. I got even with 'im."

Yes, that was a grudge that lasted. It was buried only with Fitzsimmons. Perhaps Corbett helped bury it. He was one of the pall-bearers.

Young Corbett's Spite Work.

There was a grudge fight between Jimmy Britt and Young Corbett in San Francisco some years ago. This was a real one—just like the stories in the magazines. Jimmy was interested in a girl, and Young Corbett, to worry Jimmy and get his goat, tried to cut him out. Young Corbett was a master of goat-getting. Any fighter who lost his head fighting Young Corbett was licked. In the early rounds of the Britt-Corbett fight Young Corbett taunted Britt repeatedly.

"I saw Mamie last night," said Young Corbett to Britt. "She says you're a terrible bum and she's through with you. I've got her dated for to-night after I've licked you."

Britt was too smart to lose his head and rush Corbett wildly. He grinned and went right on outboxing Corbett and holding him even in the mixups, and he won the decision.

Three Grudge Fights.

Away back in the days when fighters had to run around the country to find some corner of the woods to fight in there were real grudge fights. Corbett and Joe Choynski had three of them, being rivals from rival districts in San Francisco, Hayes Valley, and the Mission.

They were desperate fights, and money cut no figure worth mentioning. They fought in the sand hills, in the woods, on a barge, and always "to a finish." In the barge fight Corbett wore two-ounce gloves, and Choynski wore ordinary skin tight driving gloves. Corbett was a corking fighter in these primitive days. He always beat Joe, and Joe was good.

Sullivan's second fight with Mitchell, at Chantilly, France, was a grudge fight. The fighters would not speak to each other before the bout. They fought desperately in rain and mud until both were exhausted, and consented to calling the fight a draw. They were grabbed by the authorities and chucked into jail for a few days, and there they shook hands and agreed to call the grudge off.

Nelson Disliked Britt.

There was a series of real grudge fights between Battling Nelson and Jimmy Britt, who were so opposed in type that they naturally hated each other. Britt was fairly well educated, of a prominent family, something of a dude in dress and manner, liked to quote Shakespeare on all occasions, but was a whale of a fighter. Nelson was uneducated, rough, and cared for nothing in the world but fighting. He had a one track mind and only one thought—to slug until the other fellow dropped.

He resented Britt's polished manner, conversational ability, boxing skill, and clothes. He hated the way Britt parted his hair in the middle. Everything about Britt made Nelson sore. Britt beat Bat in twenty rounds, first fight, and after that Bat wanted to fight Jimmy every time they met.

Bat knocked Jimmy out in eighteen rounds, which only made the feud hotter. Britt later gave Nelson a fierce thrashing and hung him helpless on the ropes at the end of the 20th. They fought ten to no decision. Each was a grudge fight—genuine article.

INTERPORTS.

SHANGHAI MEMORIES OF HONG KONG.

SEEKING REVENGE.

In the spring of next year there will be a team coming from Hong Kong to play against Shanghai, says "Safety First," a Shanghai Servicemen's magazine. These matches take place every year, in Hong Kong and Shanghai alternately. This year Hong Kong gave it us rather badly in the neck, beating us by four goals to none and playing the very havoc with our men. When they left at the end of January, they were fifteen rosy, healthy, vigorous specimens of manhood; but when, fourteen days later, they pulled up at Wayside Wharf on a Japanese liner, after losing two matches and drawing one at Hong Kong, they were little less than a half-platoon of crocks, looking as though they had just emerged from the interior of a concrete mixer, and with the manager of the team (there's no use in concealing his name—it was a certain Mr. A. H. Leslie) looking the worst of all. That is what Hong Kong grounds (harder than diamonds), Hong Kong footballers and Hong Kong hospitality had done for our men.

And in February our turn will come. We can't provide anything like such a hard ground as they have in Hong Kong, but we can do a lot towards providing a team that will keep the handsome Interport Cup at Shanghai. Saddest of all, we cannot possibly compete with the way our people were treated by the Hong Kong Association, who proved beyond doubt that there is a super-superlative degree to the term hospitality. In any case, the actual Interport match here is sure to create a tremendous amount of interest. I have not the remotest idea as to who will and who will not play for Shanghai on that occasion, but as Hong Kong have been in the habit of including quite a number of Army players in their representative side, it seems not without the bounds of hospitality that Shanghai also, next time, will be assisted by players from the Army. It is probable, of course, that some rule will have to be drawn up before the occasion to prevent the possibility of one team being overwhelmingly stronger than the other for nothing is more uninteresting, or unfair to the weaker side, than to have a soccer match in which the teams are at great variance as regards playing ability.

LOCAL SOCCER.

CHINESE TRIAL GAME TO-DAY.

The first trial game, between the football teams of the Chinese Athletic and the South China, for the privilege to represent China in the coming Far Eastern Olympiad, will be played at Sookumpoo this afternoon at 5.30. Captain Austin, R.A., had kindly consented to referee this game which will be played under the rules of the F.E.O.

It was definitely announced by the National Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation that a team from the South will represent China, and for this privilege the Chinese Athletic team had recently administered a defeat to Canton and eliminated that City's hopes to the tune of 7-0. The local Federation is conducting these trial games, as it is conducting trials of other branches of sports for the same purpose, and it is expected that this trial will be in the nature of a best-out-of-three affair. The winning team together with such reserves who will be able to co-ordinate and play well with that team will be selected after the trials by the local Federation.

The Chinese line-up will be as usual.

NEW NET CHAMPION.

HENRI COCHET ONLY 26 YEARS OLD.

Henri Cochet, who won the lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon on Saturday, will be remembered and respected as the greatest fifth set player in the world, says Stanley N. Doust.

Cochet, who was born 26 years ago, is the third Frenchman to win this historic event. When Jean Borotra won in 1924 and 1926, and R. Lacoste in 1925, the field, although as large in numbers, was not as strong as this year. In those years W. T. Tilden did not play, so that Cochet's victory definitely places France at the head of the lawn tennis playing nations — practically the whole world.

Cochet is short and somewhat stockily built. His demeanour on the court is a mixture of calmness and excitement. He is calmness personified when he has to retrieve from a losing position, as, for example, when Tilden had him 2 sets down and 5—1 in the third set last Thursday, and on Saturday against Borotra when he was six times within a point of losing the match. But he is temperamental about such things as playing in the rain and umpires' bad decisions.

* * *

Cochet's game varies more than that of most champions. But even when playing badly he is hard to beat because of his indomitable courage and tenacity.

His style is unorthodox. There is no flourishing full swing-back of the racquet nor is there an exaggerated follow through. That is one reason why Cochet conceals the direction of his strokes from his opponent till the ball is speeding there. Cochet takes a very early ball. Even to Tilden's fastest service he stood within the base line to receive it. This denotes a very quick eye and brain.

In style Cochet is easy and makes the game look simple by the nonchalant manner in which he plays the most difficult strokes.

BASE BALL:

HONOLULU CHINESE SERIES.

Patrons: HONG KONG BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, August 6th, 2.30 and 4.00 p.m.

1. Hong Kong Baseball Club v. South China "Tigers."
2. All-Around Chinese of Honolulu v. Japanese Baseball Club.

SUNDAY, August 7th, 2.30 and 4.00 p.m.

1. South China "Dragons" v. Filipinos.
2. All-Around Chinese v. U.S. Navy Baseball Team.

Admission: Holders of Membership Cards of Hong Kong Baseball Association, 50 Cents; Ladies, on South China A.A. Complimentary *Tickets Only; Others, $1.00 and 50* Cents.

Management: South China Athletic Association.

(A few special seats may be reserved at the subscribers' section for two dollars at each game).

WEDNESDAY, August 10th, 4.30 p.m.

All-Around Chinese of Honolulu v. South China "Dragons."

SATURDAY, August 13th, 2.30 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

1. South China "Tigers" v. Club de Recreio.
2. All-Around Chinese of Honolulu v. Far East (Chinese-Filipinos-Japanese).

SUNDAY, August 14th, 2.30 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

1. Hong Kong Baseball Club v. South China "Dragons."
2. All-Around Chinese of Honolulu v. All Hong Kong.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

CHINESE LINE-UP FOR TO-DAY.

In the game of All-Around Chinese Amateur Athletes of Honolulu v. the Japanese Club this afternoon, the line-up for the All-Around Chinese of Honolulu will be as follows:—Young K. Yuen, lb; Afo Pung, ss; Lee Lai, lf; Peter Yee, cf; Archie Ho; Edward Low, p; Clarence Chang, c; Kenneth Hee, 2b; Bunny Chung, rf; Brownie Chung, p; Yun Fong Ching, p; Abe Sang Liu, c; and Matty Chang, c.

CHOSE COUNTY.

CHAPMAN AND THE ENGLISH XI.

London, July 24.

A small sensation has been caused in first class cricket circles in consequence of the action of A. P. F. Chapman, the Kent and England captain, in connection with the England verses the Rest trial match at Bristol to-day. Chapman, who captained the Gentlemen against the Players at Lord's last week, was invited to captain the English side in to-day's trial, but he declined the invitation, and appeared at the Oval in Kent's match against Surrey.

The Surrey captain, P. G. H. Fender, lodged a protest to the Kent captain, that in view of Chapman's refusal to play for England he should not have been allowed to play in the County Championship match.

The incident recalls the fact that, in connection with the Test Trial Match at Sheffield on June 25, Hobbs offered to play for Surrey instead of playing in the representative match. Fender points out that, in view of the agreement that Counties should release selected players for trial matches, Surrey refused Hobbs' offer on that occasion.

Public opinion is adverse to Chapman's action.

HONOLULU CHINESE.

SPORTSMEN ENTERTAINED BY S.C.A.A.

There was a large gathering of local sportsmen in China Building yesterday when the South China Athletic Association were "at home" to the All-Honolulu Chinese who are going to Shanghai to participate in the Far Eastern Olympic games.

The following Honolulu visitors were present:—Clarence Chang, President of All-Chinese Amateur Athletes; Mattie Chang, Yun-fong Ching, Herbert Chung, Enyin Chung, Chun Cheu, Kenneth Hee, Archie Ho, Abe Liu, Edward F. Low, Nelson Kau, K. C. Lum, Lai Yee, Charles Lum, Ah-kong Pung, Afo Pung, Peter Yee, Arthur Yee, A. C. Yee, Young-kam Yuen, S. U. Wong, Chow Young.

All the members of the Honolulu team are all-round sportsmen and have represented various clubs at other games than baseball. Among the team are a number of swimmers who gave an exhibition at North Point on Thursday while several of the players are good baseball, volley-ball and handball exponents.

On Monday the visitors will be the guests of the Chinese Recreation Club at an informal "At Home" at Causeway Bay. If possible some of the baseball players will meet local Chinese tennis players.

LOCAL PING-PONG.

Since the formation of the H.K. Ping-pong League, the many clubs and societies interested in the game are practising hard, each aiming at the championship. The Wah Yan Old Boys' Union will meet the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in a friendly match to-day at 2 p.m. in the Union.

If St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club can raise a team the Union will have a return Ping-pong match with the Club on the same day, at 7 p.m. in the same place.

The players representing the Union are: Ng Tai Ping, Wong Tung Hoi, Ng Tin Fong, Chow Man Ching, Wong Mung Fay, and Chan Wai Ming.

DEGREE DAY.

CAMBRIDGE GIVING UP EVENING DRESS.

A subtle but important change in dress is taking place among Cambridge undergraduates at the ceremony in the Senate House which marks the transition from the status of pupil to that of graduate.

It has been customary for the recipient of a Bachelor's degree to kneel before the Vice-Chancellor in evening dress. There was distinct evidence of a movement to break down this tradition when the honours degree men were presented to the Vice-Chancellor. Many of the graduates were in morning dress, and soon, probably, the sight of men walking about the streets of Cambridge at noon in evening dress, which always strikes visitors as quaint, will be a thing of the past.

The old statutes prescribed that the recipients of Bachelors' degrees must appear in black clothes, and since the war impecunious undergraduates found that the only black suits they possessed were their dress clothes.

The new statute states that dark clothes must be worn, and the verbal change from black to dark widens the field of selection and brings in the lounge suit. The evening dress tradition is not very old and it rested on nothing but undergraduates' customs.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	Rugby, Yesterday.
Paris	124.05
New York	4.85 19/32
Brussels	34.93
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.12⅛
Berlin	20.42
Stockholm	18.13
Comenhagen	18.14
Vienna	34.50
Prague	163⅞
Helsingfors	192.70
Madrid	28.68
Lisbon	2 7/16
Athens	370
Bucharest	785
Rio	5 27/32
Buenos Aires	47 25/32
Bombay	1/5 27/32
Shanghai	2/6
Hong Kong	1/11½
Yokohama	1/11 5/16
Silver Spot	25 5/16
Silver Forward	25⅝

—British Wireless Service.

EXCHANGE.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank Wire	1/11 ½
Bank on demand	1/11 9/16
Bank 30 day's sight	——
Bank 4 months' sight	1/11¾
Credits 4 months' sight	2/- 9/16
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/- 11/16
On Paris—	
On demand	F216
Credits 4 months' sight	F290
On Berlin—	
On demand	Nom.
On New York—	
On demand	47⅝
Credits 60 days' sight	49¼
On Bombay—	
Wire	
On demand	131¾
On Calcutta—	
Wire	
On demand	131¾
On Singapore—	
On demand	84¾
On Manila—	
On demand	96
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom
30 day's sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	100¼
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	——
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.85
Silver (per oz.)	25 9/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	3½% prem.
Chinese Copper Cents	nom
Chinese Copper Cash	66 pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	29% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	par

IN SARAWAK.

NATIVES FEAR OF A LEPER.

The following which occurs in the report of one of the district officers of Sarawak shows that sophistication has not penetrated every fastness:

Above Nanga Spak, Ulu Layer, it was seen that a very remarkable number of landslides had occurred, the like of which, according to the oldest natives, had never been seen in their lifetime. The continual rain has caused great floods and not only have padi huts but also a solidly-built house has been washed away. Other misfortunes include the burning to death of a man in his hut and the death of another through falling over a cliff. It was with great difficulty that the Dyaks could be induced to offer an opinion as to the cause of the trouble and when they did speak it was to give the astonishing reason that the old gun had been removed from Mt. Sadok.

That such things would happen in such an eventuality they said had long ago been foreseen in dreams. The explanation was all the more extraordinary in that two cases of interest, of such a description that would in former days have obtained for the culprits death by impaling, are at present going unpunished in the district.

It was to attempt the arrest of one of these persons that I went as far as Nunga Tiga. The attempt failed as the man fled into the jungle many days before. In the ordinary way the Dyaks themselves could probably effect the capture but as the man in question is a leper and prepared to fight for his freedom, fear of the illness keeps them from coming to grips with him.

BONE-FORMING VITAMIN.

THEORY OF ULTRA-VIOLET RAY RICKETS CURE.

Scientists in London and Liverpool are investigating a rare substance which it is believed will help to eliminate rickets and other serious ailments arising from deficient nourishment.

Professor Isidore Heilbron, of Liverpool University, one of the investigators, said to a "Daily Mail" reporter that the cure of rickets in rats by ultra-violet rays led to research into cholesterol, a white, fatty, crystalline alcohol found in the bodies of all animals and fishes.

The latest step is the discovery that the beneficial effect is produced by a substance consisting of only about one-ten thousandth part of the bulk of the cholesterol, and then only when it has been flooded with ultra-violet rays, which, it is thought, change the substance into vitamin D—the bone-forming vitamin.

"There still remains," added Dr. Heilbron, "the task of isolating and analysing this active substance."

A New Excuse

["The fact that artificial ultra-violet rays are being used experimentally on a large scale for the manufacture of beer was mentioned at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Brighton."—News item.]

Barmaid, barmaid, beaming brightly,
Agitate the beer pump, do!
Fill the bowl and pass my nightly
Sample of your famous brew.
Not for me the ancient tipples,
Not for me the older swipes—
Give me of the draught that ripples
From your scientific pipes!

Never mind the hops, my lassie,
And the malt you may omit—
Ale that's up to date and classy
Doesn't need such things a bit;
Virtues ripe flavours pleasant
Now are sought in other ways—
See the vitamins are present
And the ultra-violet rays.

Thank you, thank you, for this tankard,
Which at last is mine to lift!
Gee, but how my soul has hankered
For this pure, synthetic gift!
All day long I've trusted blindly
To this mixture as before;
Cheerio, miss! Would you kindly
Fill the tankard up once more?

And if I should start to frolic,
And a gayer mood begins,
Do not call it alcoholic—
Put it down to vitamins.
Let me sit here, slumber scorning,
Singing with increasing cheer,
"Lo, we won't go home till morning,
Till the violet rays appear!"

—Lucio in "Manchester Guardian."

STILL UNHONOURED.

STATUES FOR CERTAIN PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

"The news that a statue is going to be erected to the farmer's wife who discovered the secret of Camembert cheese suggests that many of the world's unconsidered benefactors have no plastic monuments to keep their memory green," writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"The inventor of Cheshire cheese should have a monument—who he or she was history does not relate, but Watts's humorous picture of the hero who tackled the first oyster has set a precedent.

"But there are others whose names we know. Only recently saw the centenary of John Walker, a surgeon and chemist of Stockton-on-Tees, who produced the first box of matches—'friction lights,' as he called them. And then there is Joseph Priestly, the father of sodawater, who published his 'Direction for Impregnating Water with Fixed Air' in 1772. Then there is Shillibeer, who ran the firsts omnibus on the Paddington Road in 1827.

"It would be much more amusing and sensible to have statues of these men than the innumerable second-rate generals of the eighteenth century and unremembered politicians whose statues obstruct our public places.

What of Tobacco?

"The number of great men in whose debt we lie is prodigious, but where are their monuments? What of tobacco? It was Sir John Hawkins, not Raleigh, who first brought tobacco to England.

"That was in 1565, seven years after Franscisco Fernandes introduced it to Spain. Then there was Thomas Garway, the founder of the famous coffee-house 'Garraways.' He was the first of the English tea merchants, and he wrote such a puff of the virtues of tea that Pepys tasted and approved of it.

"Even base objects have led to noble discoveries. John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, had so great a passion for the gaming-tables that he invented the sandwich so that he need not break his play for a meal.

And Trousers Braces.

"If he also combined mustard with his sandwich he deserves as big and fine a statue as money can buy.

"Then as to clothes, the English are under a perpetual obligation to Mr. Macintosh, the inventor of that indispensable garment.

"Braces, too! London should certainly have a memorial to Mr. Mortimer von Bulcheb, of Berkeley Square.

"This eccentric Londoner of the eighteenth century used to ride about on a grey pony ornamented with spots and stripes of purple, black, and green.

"He started life as a dentist, passed on to the manufacture of trusses, spring quilts for saddles, and, last, elastic trouser braces.

"Let us hope that the statue of the Camembert lady will point the way!"

HUMAN OSTRICH.

PRISONER WHO SWALLOWED METAL ARTICLES.

Ostrich-like propensities caused the death of Alfred William Jacobs, aged twenty-two, a waiter, of Newport, Isle of Wight, an inmate of Winson Green Prison, Birmingham.

Prison appliances were frequently found broken and parts missing, but what had become of them remained a mystery until Jacobs was taken ill and an operation was thought necessary.

It was then found that Jacobs had swallowed the pieces, and the doctor removed from his stomach.

Two spoon handles,
Two pewter hair-combs,
A tooth-brush handle,
A hook screw from a bedstead,
Twenty metal links from a spring mattress.

Death occurred soon after the operation.

JOCKEY'S EARNINGS.

Damages amounting to £3,000 were agreed as the basis of the settlement of an action brought by the family of Michael Tighe, the steeplechase jockey who was killed in a collision between three motor-cars on the Crawley-road, near Lowfield Heath, Surrey, on December 15, 1926.

The plaintiffs were his widow, Mrs. Ethel Mabel Tighe, of South-court-road, Worthing, and her five children. The defendants were Mr. Robert Leach, Florence-road, Brixton, S.W., Mr. William Charles Goff, St. Lawrence-avenue, Worthing, Mr. Reginald George Parsons, Central Hotel Garage, Railway Approach, Worthing, Mr. John de Vere Naunton, of "Pagham," Bulkington Avenue, Worthing, and Mr. Arthur Soar, of Westdown-road, Catford, S.E.

Mr. Thorn Drury, for the plaintiffs, said that the earnings of the dead jockey were between £1,000 and £1,100 a year. The amount was to be paid by the defendants in varying proportions, and Mr. Justice Horridge made an order against each defendant for the amount agreed to be paid.

MOTORING SECTION

ROLLS-ROYCE LTD.

FUTURE OF THE COMPANY.

The twentieth annual ordinary general meeting of Rolls-Royce Limited was held at the Midland Hotel, Derby. Lord Wargrave, in submitting the resolution adopting the directors' report and balance-sheet, said:

The issued capital is the same as last year. Creditors, which include reserves to meet taxation payments, show a decrease of £265,789, which is the result of the disappearance of the bank overdraft, and the reduction in stock carried. The consolidated reserve fund shows this year an increase of £75,000 which is the contribution from 1925 accounts; and if you approve of the further proposed allocation from this year's accounts of £20,000, the aggregate total will amount to the substantial figure of £564,276. On the assets side of the balance-sheet the property of the company shows a small increase. After depreciation, the stock which we are carrying is reduced by no less a sum than £243,000. This is the natural consequence of the disturbed industrial conditions and the consequent reduction in output. The amount owing to the company is an increase of £30,940. National War Bonds were sold at a favourable opportunity, as the money could be better employed in business. Cash in hand and at banks has increased £15,532. Profit amounted to £100,606, and there is £119,897 for disposal. Your directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. for the sixth year in succession, and propose to place £10,000 to income-tax account, £20,000 to reserve fund, and carry forward £24,794.

Since we last met the company has sustained a grievous loss by the death of Mr. Claude Johnson, to whose policy, coupled with the engineering achievements of Mr. Royce, it owes its present pre-eminence. A memorial to him, designed by Sir Herbert Baker, and with an inscription written by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, is to be erected at the works. Mr. Basil Johnson, who has been appointed the new managing director, was previously the general manager, and for twelve years shared with his brother the management of the company's affairs.

The past twelve months has been a period of grave anxiety for every commercial concern in this country. The effect upon this company during the strike was an inevitable decrease in the steady volume of orders, coupled with an equally inevitable increase in costs of production. In the circumstances the management may be congratulated on the results achieved. During the past year there has been a periodic recurrence of the rumour that it is the intention of the directors to make an issue of bonus shares. It seems advisable therefore to repeat that such rumours are without foundation. It is essential in the light of our experience that our reserves should be fully maintained. The accounts still show that no value is yet placed upon this company's holding in Rolls-Royce of America, Incorporated.

Since the resumption of ordinary trading conditions the demand for the company's chassis has resumed its normal standard, a tribute to the unexampled pre-eminence of the company's cars amongst discerning buyers. The knowledge that we are manufacturers of the two most perfect chassis in the world does not blind us to the fact that this position is maintained by our policy of continuous experiment. The smallest details are subject to the most searching tests. It is only by this policy that we can remain at the head of the motor-car industry, both in quality and value. Never in the history of the company have any of its cars met with the universal success and approbation accorded to the New Phantom, and the latest 20 h.p. chassis. We have had this impressed on us by a continuous number of letters received from customers who have been using these cars for some time.

The era of an ideal when universal peace shall reign seems a vain dream. Warlike operations have been necessary during the year in many parts of the world, and in every case the aeroplane has proved essential. It cannot be neglected with any masure of prudence either in peace or war. It is regrettable that many hundreds of our highly-trained aero-engine workmen have been discharged because the amount of aero-engine work entrusted to us has failed to keep pace with the facilities we have already established. We have, however, been able to retain the services of our aero-engine key men by transferring some, where necessary, to other departments in our works. Experiments and fresh designs recently carried out under the skilful guidance of Mr. Royce will shortly, we believe, be crowned with success, which should further enhance the esteem in which his genius is already held in aviation circles. Our existing aero-engines continue to maintain their reputation for unparalleled reliability. Quite recently three flying boats, equipped with Rolls-Royce Eagle engines, accomplished a memorable flight of 4,500 miles across Africa. Another flying boat, fitted with two Rolls-Royce Condor engines, succeeded in carrying fifty-five passengers at one time in its trials on Lake Constance. Such an achievement was as unique to-day as was the conquest of the Atlantic made by our engines in 1919, the first flights across the North and South Atlantic and to Australia, South Africa, and India were all made by Rolls-Royce engines.

Lord Herbert Scott seconded the motion, which was carried. Lord Wargrave and Mr. Basil Johnson were re-elected directors.

AUTO PIONEER.

SOME EARLY INVENTIONS RECALLED.

M. Amedee Bollee, who died rather suddenly recently at Le Mans, was one of the genuine pioneers of the automobile. He was the son of the engineer of the same name, who, in 1872, built l'Obeissante, the first French steam car to run on the roads. Amedee Bolee, junr., was born in 1867, took up engineering with enthusiasm and constructed a steam car when he was only 18 years old. In 1894 he began the study of the internal-combustion engine. Many of his inventions were precursors of devices which have only recently come into use. In 1895 he patented a supercharged two-stroke, a system resembling the Hotchkiss drive, helical gearing, steering gear with ball joints, and in 1896 a long-stroke engine with hemispherical cylinder head and piston crown. He built a streamlined racing car for the Paris-Amsterdam race, and a car with independent wheel springing without axles in 1898. In later years he manufactured piston rings. He was recently awarded the Order of the Legion of Honour.

THE ROTATING MAGNET MAGNETO.

One of the results of the trans-Atlantic flight by Capt. Lindbergh has been to draw attention to a hitherto relatively little-known design of magneto, namely, that in which a rotating magnet forms the chief characteristic, remarks "The Motor." Motorists are so familiar with what may be termed the old-original design having a fixed magnet; little else of the construction being visible, that it is news to most that the fixed magnet, from which, in fact, the conventional machine received its name, can be eliminated and another principle employed with advantageous results.

Briefly, the construction embodies a small but extremely powerful magnet of a special shape that can take the place of the usual rotating armature with its primary and secondary windings. These, instead of having to be rotated at high speed and subjected to mechanical strains, take the form of a fixed, self-contained unit, placed in the upper part of the machine. The function of the rotating magnet is simply to maintain a rapidly changing magnetic flux through the fixed windings, which in some respects resemble an ordinary ignition coil.

Another feature of the design is the elimination of the rotating contact breaker, which is replaced by the much simpler fixed type, actuated by an ordinary rotary cam.

Two notable features of the Essex super six: Unusual accessibility means big savings in replacement, service and all garage work; economy in fuel and oil.

SKIDDING RINKS.

FEATURE OF SAFETY-FIRST SCHOOL.

The wet weather skid is a constant bogey to the average motorist. He never knows what it may lead to. But skids hold no terrors for the modern bus-driver.

In a safety-first school in Britain the London General Omnibus Company teaches its men all the tricks of their trade. A saucer-like hollow, called the sink, is a feature of the place.

Here drivers may be seen performing all kinds of marvellous feats with their buses. The surface of this skidding rink is treated to represent varying kinds of ordinary road surface in bad weather, and in a short time the pupil is able to correct any kind of skid that occurs.

IS THE SOLID RUBBER TYRE DOOMED?

Recent interviews with users of commercial motors of all kinds show that, in the majority of cases, they are nearly all in favour of the increased use of the pneumatic tyre; from which extraordinarily high mileage averages are now being obtained. In addition, the higher speeds at which the vehicles can be operated, a considerable reduction in damage to the road and the lowering in general maintenance charges which soon shows itself, have all tended to popularize this form of tyre equipment.

In the lighter types of transport vehicle the employment of the pneumatic tyre is, says "The Commercial Motor," becoming almost universal, and it is obvious that it is gradually spreading upwards and absorbing heavier models of 4-ton load capacity or more.

Very few troubles are now experienced with good-quality covers, and there is usually little to do beyond vulcanising any serious cuts. Inflation is but seldom required; in fact, we know of cases where tyres have run for many thousands of miles without this being necessary.

With the larger pneumatics it is quite reasonable to expect mileages of 20,000 or more. Thus, even on a mileage basis, the pneumatic compares very favourably with the solid. After this mileage, it is often quite possible to retread such a tyre with safety.

We think, however, that it will be a long time before the solid tyre is completely replaced, if this ever does occur, but it is probable its use will be relegated to the slowest forms of transport where exceptionally heavy loads have to be carried or hauled.

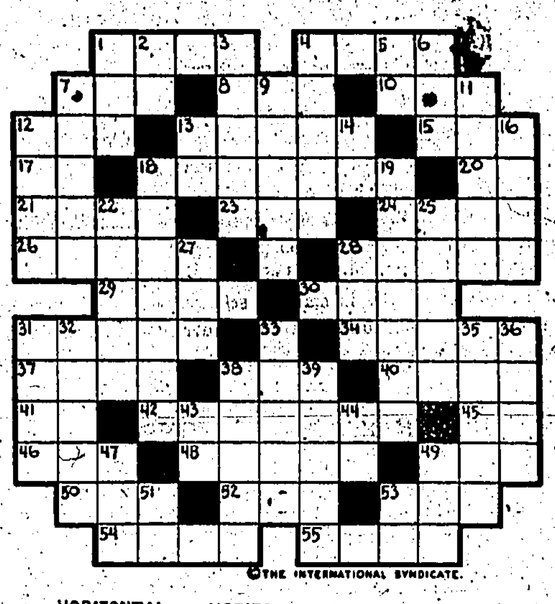
SAFER MOTORING.

The general standard of driving at holiday times is improving. Why is this? asks the "The Light Car and Cyclecar." Surely it is because caution to-day is not merely advisable; it is essential. Those who disregard its dictates learn their lesson quickly; they find that cross-roads must be treated with respect and that side turnings and corners call for care in their negotiation.

The crowded roads problem is beginning to solve itself, as it did in and around the cities of America some years ago, and as it certainly will in Britain. So soon as all drivers expect that there will be another vehicle round every corner and another vehicle approaching at right angles at every cross-roads, "avoidable" accidents will cease to occur. Wider roads which allow three vehicles to run abreast already allow the cautious to avoid the reckless; when we have a few more of them "cutting-in" will lose its terrors, and even the confirmed road-hog will cease to be a danger to careful drivers. An era of safe motoring has arrived and a still safer era is coming.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

1–Mop
4–Move
7–Article
8–Statute
10–Motion of the head
12–Utter in words
13–Ran swiftly
15–Indistinct
17–Shifted to windward, as a tiller
18–Ordered
20–Half a dozen (Roman num.)
21–Cereal
23–Outfit
24–Color of a horse
26–Run off
28–Place of accustomed resort
29–Render unconscious
30–Final
31–Glossy silk
34–Boils slowly
37–Comfort
38–Prosecute at law

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

40–Metal
41–Comparative suffix
42–Like the devil
45–Mama
46–Point of compass (abbr.)
48–Sandy wastes
49–Silence by force
50–To find fault constantly
52–Sound made by a dove
53–Shallow vessel
54–Labor
55–Outer garment

VERTICAL

1–Modest
2–Pronoun
3–Destitute of light
4–Lovely
5–Preposition
6–Wand
7–Tropical quadruped
9–Pungent
11–Couch

VERTICAL (Cont.)

12–Mathematical quantity
13–Prefix meaning "again"
14–Prefix meaning "from"
16–Place for coining money
18–Gods or goddesses
19–Vigorous
22–Throws
25–Outside
27–Sister of Charity
28–Possesses
31–Perceived
32–Brother of Moses
33–Fertilizer
35–Female person
36–Projecting tooth
38–Pile
39–Bestow a fund upon
43–For instance
44–Be
47–Crude
49–Cleft
51–Proceed
53–Father

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

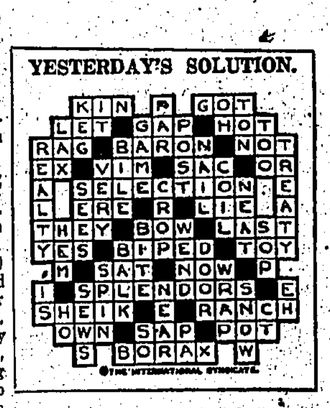
138,000 MILES FOR £9.

British-made vehicles are renowned the world over for reliability and longevity and particularly long mileages are often recorded at the minimum expense.

A firm of haulage contractors, Messrs. Barlow and Fisher, of Sheffield, have used two Guy 30cwt. vehicles during recent years, and in a letter of appreciation they say:

"Our first 'Guy' has run 250 miles per week for five years, and the whole cost of repairs is under £5. We purchased the second, second-hand, and it had run many miles before it came into our hands, but this has run a service covering 700 miles per week for the past two years and has cost us less than £4.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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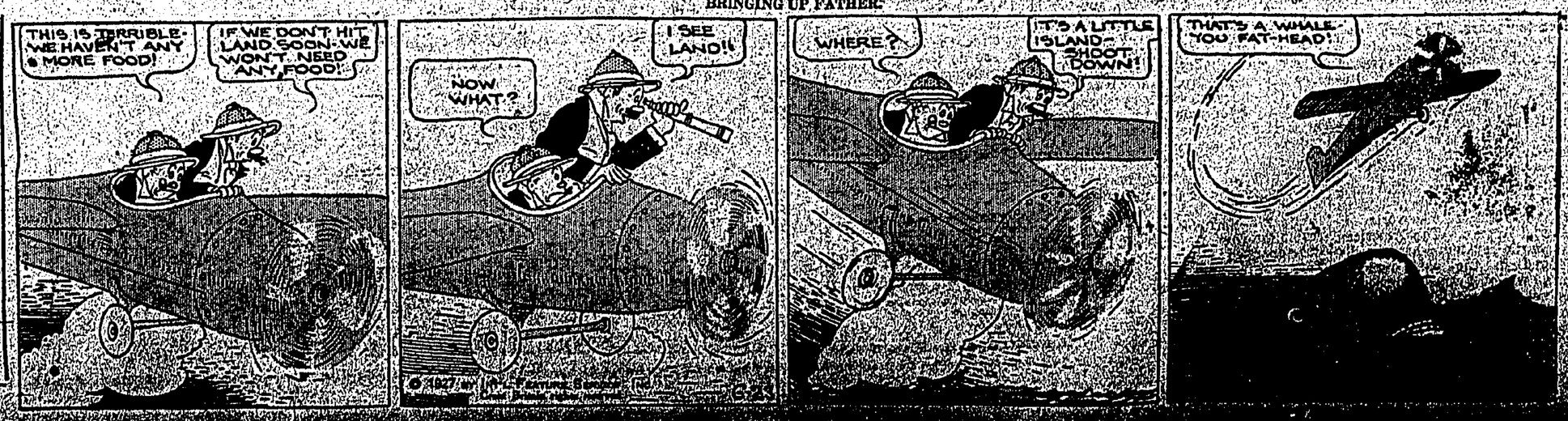
BRINGING UP FATHER.



"DEMOCRACY."

Sun Yat-sen's Ideal For China.

SECOND LECTURE SERIES.

The "Fetish" of Western Imitation.

GOVERNMENT BY SPECIALISTS.

In the fifth of the second series of lectures, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen gives reasons for his contention that government in a democracy such as he idealises for China must be by specialists, with political power in the hands of the people and executive ability as the province of the government official.

The "Father of the Republic" admits the necessity for adapting to China's needs discoveries in material science, but considers that it is a mistake to attempt to model China's government on the lines of European political science.

BOXER RISING LESSONS.

The fifth of the second series of lectures is as follows:—

Why has Chinese democratic theory followed European lines? The reason is that during the past hundred years science in Europe has progressed rapidly and is now far ahead of Chinese. Take the case of weapons of war. Twenty or thirty years ago the Chinese were still using bows and arrows, swords and spears. The Boxers fought with swords against machine guns, even so they drove back the British commander and his three thousand men who were forced to retreat to Tientsin to await reinforcements. Seymour himself admitted that had the Boxers been armed with modern weapons his force would have been annihilated.

The Boxer rising proved the strength of Chinese national feeling: It was also the end of Chinese confidence that their civilisation could stand against western science. It is not only in armaments that the westerners have surpassed us: in means of communication, railways and telegraphs, in every instrument of husbandry manufacture and exchange they were ahead of us. Therefore since that time Chinese thinkers have become convinced that if China is to be strong enough to wipe out the disgrace of that shameful treaty made under the walls of Peking, we must imitate the westerners in everything, not only in material science but also in the organisation of government and society. After the Boxer rising the Chinese lost all their self-confidence, they came more and more to worship foreign ideas and to adopt foreign methods until they reached the point of putting into practice what was in Europe only a theory. They had a revolution in the European style and adopted the most advanced form of popular government after the European model and one most opposed to Chinese theory

Modelled On Westernism.

Before the rising China had had dealings with westerners and knew that in many respects they were superior. But the people generally did not believe in western civilisation, and so the Boxers destroyed railways and telegraphs and rejected the rifle in favour of the Chinese bow. Then they believed in the superiority of things Chinese; but now we have changed completely round. The trouble which arose after the revolution was due to this desire to put western ideas of democracy into practice without complete investigation. I have tried to show in what way western democracy is deficient, and what obstacles it met with in its progress and why it should not serve us as a model.

No one can deny that in armaments as well as in all kinds of material science the west is ahead of us. But is the same thing true of their political science? Take the case of military science. No one reads hundred year old books on military tactics: even books written ten years ago are out of date now. Warships costing five or ten million pounds are scrapped after ten years. The guns used in the Great War are already obsolete. The same thing is true of all kinds of machinery. But when we come to political science we find the Europeans still using the Republic of Plate as a text book. This proves that their ideas on the subject have not changed radically for the past two thousand years. We shall be mistaken if we adopt their politics as we adopt their discoveries in material science. The American democratic system has hardly changed in the past hundred years, while French democracy has even retrogressed. The westerners have failed to solve the radical problem of democracy. The ideal has been slowly gaining ground following the natural inclinations of the people, not the theories of scholars, and western democracy is still in the middle of a road encumbered with stumbling blocks. China adopted the representative system from the west, but failed to adopt the good points in it, and spoiled what she did adopt. Her representatives have sold themselves like slaves; they are stinking, filthy, rotten and vile beyond anything in the world. The lesson has not merely been learned badly, it has been learned wrong.

Defining Government.

If then we are not to imitate the westerners, what are we to do? "Restore the monarchy," say some. But we who understand the signs of the times know that this is not the answer. Then what is? The first thing to do is to define government. My definition of this is "The management of everybody's business." Now Chinese society character and customs are quite unlike those of Europe and therefore need a different kind of management. Machinery and its uses are the same in all countries but it would be a great mistake if we considered such things as character and customs in the same way. The machinery of government is an immaterial thing working on the spirit, and the study of psychology unlike material science is a growth of the last twenty or thirty years and is even now far from complete.

Therefore while we should follow Europe so far as "physical science" is concerned, we may not accept as a whole their methods of government, but must think out a new scheme of our own: otherwise our far different characteristics will lead us into trouble. Unless we adopt a system which reconciles our form of society with the ideas of the time we shall change our national character and run into danger. Can we do this? The first step is not to imitate but to study western democracy which though still incomplete has been for some time in existence and is moreover the subject of constant investigation by western thinkers, as well as the subject of several new theories. The latest of these is that of an American professor who says, "What democracy most fears is an all powerful government uncontrollable by the people. The best form of government is one which is all powerful yet is entirely under the control of the people and working for their benefit." Observe that in both cases he speaks of an absolute government. Now how are we to get this absolute government? and how having got it, are we to make it subservient to the people? In fact most democratic governments end in becoming ineffective, while most undemocratic governments incline to be absolute. Take the case of Germany before the War.

Fear of Despotism.

Again there is a Swiss professor who says, "The governments of all true democracies tend to become weak, because the people are afraid that they will lose control over a powerful government." This is a difficulty which needs to be met. The reason is that the struggle for liberty and equality has been carried beyond its proper limits and left the government powerless. The Swiss professor's remedy lay in a change of the popular attitude towards government. What this attitude should be we can understand when we consider how the Chinese people feel regarding their great kings, Iu, Shun and the rest. Yet in fact since the revolution their feeling even here has changed: Iu, Shun, Yu, Tong, Man and Mo were all despots and therefore not quite satisfactory. This shows that the spread of democracy tends to make the people ill-disposed towards their government, however good it is. This feeling must be checked or government becomes impossible. But how? Europe has as yet no answer. Mine is, I believe, the first that has been suggested. It takes the form of a distinction between the two kinds of "power." To explain this I must recapitulate what I said before about the different kinds of men.

You will remember that I divided men into three classes, first the inventive man with the highest kind of ability who can express views on any subject, who can listen to one sentence and carry out all kinds of enterprises. These men are leaders in progress and civilisation and originators generally. Next comes the teachable man who cannot himself originate but can follow where the inventive man leads. Third comes the ignorant man who can only do what he is told. In matters of state the first initiates a policy, the second preaches it, and the third carries it into practice. Practice is part of progress so the third class have their place, just as in building a house you need an architect, foremen and labourers. The labourers cannot understand the plan. They do what the foremen tell them, while the foremen could not have made the plan or done the calculations.

The Three Types.

In all things we need these three types of man; the third type is most numerous, the second less so, the first least of all; but without them all nothing can succeed. Even so in political reforms, each should take a hand. We should realise that democracy does not come about naturally but is an artificial thing, and that we must create our system and give power to the people without waiting for them to demand it.

Some days ago I was talking to a Japanese who was an official in Korea. After a while I asked him casually, "How about the Revolution in Korea? Will it succeed?" He could not answer. I then asked him, "What is the attitude of the Japanese officials in Korea, regarding the administration question?" He replied, "It depends on the Koreans, if they ask for self-government we would give it; but they do not, so we have to administer the country for them." Now this is a wrong attitude to take up. If we wait for the masses of China to ask for self-government, we may wait for ever. We must take it on ourselves to devise a scheme and present self-government to the people.

To consider further my distinction between "power" and "ability;" we find throughout Chinese history power concentrated in the hands of the Emperor; some emperors had ability as well and their memory is revered on account of good government; at other times the Emperor had the power but not the ability, which in an instance which I can quote was with his Minister. You all know the story of Oh Tau and his Minister Chu Kot Leung. Oh Tau ruled well because though he had power he relied for ability upon Chu Kot Leung. Most of China's four hundred millions are like Oh Tau, and if we are to reform our system of government we must take care to emphasize the distinction. The first step is to realise that the feeling so widespread at present of opposition between the people and the Government is a relic of the absolute monarchy. We must get rid of this feeling; and to do this we need to go back in thought to prehistoric times when the monarch held his place by virtue of his ability to help his tribe probably as a fighter but perhaps even as a wood-cutter or a cook, or a doctor or a tailor or a carpenter.

What Is An Emperor?

There is a story about an American traveller who was asked by a Peking countrymen why no foreigner had made himself Emperor of China. "How could he?" asked the American. "Why," replied the farmer, pointing to the telegraph wires by the road side, "The man who could make that could make himself Emperor of China." This sort of thing shows that the idea is still familiar. After Iu and Shun, monarchy in China became absolute; but now if the people had to elect an Emperor and these two could be candidates, I imagine they would be elected. The Chinese do not feel the same hostility to Kings as do the Europeans. They have not suffered so much at their hands. The result of this is that the Europeans fear their governments as heirs of their kings: and the more complete the democratic system the easier it is to upset the government. Do you think that a state in this condition can be a stable one?

We in China can easily avoid the mistakes of the westerners which have left their democratic system incomplete if we keep in mind this distinction between power and ability. When the Government is a good one, we must entrust everything to it. When the Government is a bad one our four hundred millions should exert their royal prerogative and remove it from power.

Need for Specialists.

The old emperors were rather like the Indian watchmen hired by militarists who have retired to Shanghai and other concessions to enjoy their loot and are afraid of being assaulted or blackmailed. A popular government ought on the other hand to regard its officials as the shareholders of a company do their manager, that is as specialists. It is because the members of European governments are not specialists that democracy has not been a success there and that autocracies like Japan and Germany have made such rapid progress in recent years.

To illustrate my argument, I will take the example of the motor car. Twenty years ago the owner of the car had himself to be both driver and mechanic. But nowadays a class of experts in both these progressions has arisen and the owner of a car needs to pay for securing their services. Like all other arts and crafts that of Government require experts. What we need is an expert for President, experts for Cabinet ministers and heads of departments, then and not otherwise we can expect progress and rapid progress. I remember once in Shanghai when I was in a hurry to get a certain rendezvous, being puzzled because my driver took me by a circuitous route. We arrived, however, in good time and when I asked the driver why he did not take the direct route he explained that the congestion of traffic on that road would have caused us too much delay. If I had backed my opinion against his expert knowledge I should have been too late. That is what I mean when I say that the Europeans have originated the idea of democracy but have failed to make it work. They realise that democratic government has not worked but they have not discovered the reason for its failure. That is my discovery. We must distinguish between political power which belongs to the people and executive ability which is the province of the government official. Our statesmen must not simply be distinguished men. They must be experts in their profession like any other craftsmen. Then we shall have progress.

[The sixth and final lecture of this series will appear in next Monday's "China Mail."]

A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

After a fairly long lull in the military situation fighting has again broken out on different fronts. Plans have been completed for a number of big attacks in other directions, particularly on Peking and Tientsin by General Chiang Kai-shek. Full war movements are given in this week's "Overland Mail."

During the week activities in South China, noticeably around Canton, held public attention. Here much of political and military importance has happened, all of which is set out in the "Overland."

This week's issue also contains the first three of a new series of lectures of "Republicanism" by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; the latest local happenings, sporting events, and authoritative editorial and special articles. Let us send the "Overland" home for you.

READY TO-DAY.

Home Mail via Suez closes at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.
Mail via Siberia closes at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

SINGLE COPY .....30 Cents.

[Sold on the streets and at the bookstalls or you can send your subscription to the office.—H.K. $13 per annum, or $15 including postage abroad.]

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

£1,700 for Colour Print.

An only state impression of the colour print by F. Janinet, after N. Lavreince, entitled "La Joueuse De Guitare" realised £1,700 at Messrs. Sotheby's.

* * *

To mark the centenary of the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage this year, the Prince of Wales visited the orphanage at Bear Wood, near Wokingham, Berkshire, on July 13.

* * *

The Queen visited the exhibition of the Worshipful Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

* * *

Colour Ban Removed.

As the result of meetings by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh with the managers of the dance halls concerned, the colour ban, which for some time has existed in the city, has been removed.

* * *

A new comedy, "Bird In Hand," by Mr. John Drinkwater, is to be produced at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre on Sept. 3.

* * *

Mr. James A. de Rothschild, the race-horse owner, has bought Lady Leith of Fyvie's house, No. 23, St. James's Place, S.W.

* * *

Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., and Mr. William Adamson, M.P. for West Fife, had the degree of LL.D. conferred on them at St. Andrews University.

* * *

Murder Sequel.

At Glamorgan Assizes at Swansea, Arthur Bevan, 18, charged with the murder of William Miller at Cardiff on May 22, was found unfit to plead, and Mr. Justice Branson ordered his detention during His Majesty's pleasure.

* * *

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the retiring Belgian Ambassador in Washington, who has been appointed Ambassador in London, arrived at Plymouth from New York.

* * *

Miss Helen Florence Griffin, 66, of Bexhill, Sussex, depressed as the result of two serious operations, took salts of lemon in tea, and at the inquest a verdict of Suicide was returned.

* * *

Miss Norah Blaney, the actress, had a finger severely cut in a stabbing scene during a performance of "The Vagabond King" at the Winter Garden Theatre, but continued her part to the end.

New Prayer Book.

About 2,000 people were present at a demonstration in Hyde Park against the New Prayer Book, when speeches were delivered from eight platforms and resolutions of protest passed.

* * *

The body of Mr. Arthur Dunk, 45, formerly attached to the C.I.D. department of the Acton, Middlesex, police, from which he retired owing to ill-health, has been found in a canal at North Acton.

* * *

Mr. James Allan, one of four Socialist members of Hull City Council, who threatened to resign from East Hull Labour Party because of Communist activities, has tendered his resignation as chairman of the party.

* * *

Rear-Admiral George Tomlin, who was navigating officer of H.M.S. "Medina" when the King and Queen travelled in her to the Indian Durbar in 1911, has been appointed Director-General of Ports Administration in Egypt.

* * *

£50 Left to Sweetheart.

After putting his life's savings, more than £50, in his sweetheart's bedroom, George Alfred Wright, aged 23, butler to Judge Harington at Onslow Gardens, Chelsea, threw himself from a window 53 feet above the ground and was killed.

* * *

Standard Prices.

The attention of the Board of Trade has been drawn to the fact that the London County Council have found it impossible in recent years to obtain competitive tenders for electric lamps, as all firms quote the same prices for the same specifications.

* * *

Following the death of Judge Kershaw, Mr. Thomas Richardson has been appointed a judge of county courts—on Circuit 2 (Durham)—and Judge Moore is to be the judge of the county courts on Circut 47 (Southwark and Greenwich and Woolwich).

* * *

Unveiling a tablet at the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner, Middlesex, in memory of his late mechanic, Mr. A. B. L. Elliott, shot near Bagdad on the flight to Australia, Sir A. Cobham said: "As I lifted Elliott from the cabin of our seaplane when his condition was critical, he said to me, 'Don't forget to turn the oil off.'"

* * *

"The house quality, new-laid, table-without-distaste egg," was a definition given to a committee sitting at the Ministry of Agriculture under the Merchandise Marks Act to hear an application by the National Farmers' Union and the National Poultry Council for an order that all foreign eggs should be marked.

Continental Competition.

Continental architects are among the many who have submitted designs for Birmingham's new city hall, mansion house, museum and library in competition for a £1,000 prize.

* * *

The British submarines H 27, H 30, H 31 and H 48 have arrived at Riga from Reval.

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In Dail Eireann Mr. Blythe, Minister for Finance in the Free State Government, announced that another national loan would be floated in the autumn.

* * *

After blasting operations a necklace of jet beads and pieces of pottery believed to be 2,000 years old were found in a grave at Kyloe Quarry, Northumberland.

* * *

Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe) has arrived in London from Nice in order to be with her brother, Mr. Clement Le Breton, K.C., who is lying seriously ill in a London nursing home.

* * *

Lord Lambourne, Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, opened the Brooklands sports ground, a fine open space in the centre of Romford, which has been saved from the builders by local sportsmen.

* * *

A Woman's Possessions.

Remanded at Birmingham, Florence Wilkinson, aged 19, who was charged with wandering, was stated to have in her possession three tins of face powder and cream, a powder puff, and a pocket mirror, but no money.

* * *

Miss Betty Balfour, the British film star, has been engaged by British International Pictures to play the leading feminine part in "A Little Bit of Fluff" with Syd Chaplin, brother of Charlie Chaplin.

* * *

At the Speech Day at Haileybury College the headmaster, Mr. John Talbot, said the school had a good mixture of brains and brawn, five members of the fifteen having won intellectual distinction during the year.

* * *

Fourteen Oxford blues were present at Oxford at the wedding of Earl Russell Thoenen, the Oxford running blue, of West Virginia, United States, and Meredith Gardiner Smith, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, United States.

FAMOUS CARTOONIST BECOMES MAN OF LETTERS.

Geo. McManus, who draws "Bringing Father" for the "China Mail" and the "Sunday Herald," will shortly pick a name for the elephant in that comic from the more than 50,000 letters sent to him recently by "Jiggs" and "Maggie" fans throughout the United States and from many other parts of the world. The above snapshot shows the great cartoonist tackling one of the many piles of mails brought to his studio store-rooms on the Bronx that name contest ended. McManus and a half dozen assistants are spending hours every day sorting through "The Elephant Letters." Stuffed toy elephants, poems, cartoons, and in one instance an income tax statement have been found in this postal avalanche. McManus will announce the winner of the national contest in a special message to the "China Mail." An award of $50 will go to the one who sends in the elephant's name that the cartoonist considers best.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6	
Shanghai & Europe Via Siberia	Kashgar.
Shanghai	Yangtse.
Batavia	Tjisondari.
Manila	Tjiliwong.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7	
Straits	Kutsang.
Foochow	Zosma.
MONDAY, AUGUST 8	
U.S.A. Canada, Japan & Shanghai	President Jackson.
Shanghai	Tjisaroea.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Russia.
Manila	President Pierce.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9	
Australia & Manila	Changte.
MONDAY, AUGUST 22	
Manila	Emp. of Russia.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6		
Samshui & Wuchow	Kochow	4.30 p.m.
Japan	West O. Rowa	5 p.m.
Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong	5 p.m.
Saigon	Prominent	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7		
Manila	Zosma	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Kotsu Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, AUGUST 8		
Shanghai	Tjisondari	12.30 p.m.
Formosa	Benlawers	12.30 a.m.
*Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong	2 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
Manila	President Jackson.	4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Kutsang	5 p.m
Japan	Tanda	5 p.m
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9		
*Straits Mauritius & South Africa. Straits & Calcutta. Parcel noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Tin How	12.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 10th September. K.P.O.:—Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O.:—Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Hosang.	
Manila	Machaon.	
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *Europe Via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. (29th August) & Europe Via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	Empress of Russia	3.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11		
*Swatow, *Amoy & Foochow	President Pierce. Deli Maru	8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Yang	Noon
MONDAY, AUGUST 15		
Manila, Australia & New Zealand Via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 27th September. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (16th August) 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Changte.	

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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BRITISH EFFORT.

Plans For Schneider Cup Race.

THREE GIANT PLANES.

Training To Fly At 6 Miles A Minute.

Rugby, yesterday.

A big British effort is to be made this year to win the Schneider Cup race which will take place at the end of next month.

Three types of high speed seaplanes have been built to the order of the Air Ministry and have recently been undergoing flying tests at Royal Air Force stations at Calshot and Felixstowe. They are a super-marine Napier S. V. a Gloster Napier IV and short Bristol Crusader. The first two are equipped with Napier Lion water-cooled engines, while the Crusader is fitted with a British Mercury air-cooled engine.

Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett, commanding the coastal area, will have command of the British pilots, who will be officers of the Royal Air Force. The team has undergone searching training in high speed flying as a speed of something like six miles a minute may be required to win the race.

Opposition will be provided by the United States, who claim to have evolved a seaplane capable of the speed of over 300 miles an hour and by Italy.

The race was won last year by Italy at a speed of 246½ miles an hour. There will be neither French nor German entries.—British Wireless Service.

LOVE IN POVERTY.

WOMAN WHO WOULD NOT MARRY "COUNSEL."

Salisbury, June 19.

There were many amusing passages during the trials of those who claimed to be the happiest married couple at the Amesbury Carnival yesterday.

The claims were investigated by the "Stonehenge High Court," and the jury was composed of spinsters and bachelors, who awarded, after a lengthy hearing, the Stonehenge Flitch to Mr. and Mrs. Mills, officials at the Amesbury poor law institution.

Mr. Mills, examined by his counsel, said that he was born at Stoke Newington, and met his wife in a workhouse, where they were both employ. He did no courting in the institution, for fear of "getting the sack." He swore by Stonehenge that he had never had a cross word with his wife during their ten years of married life. "I kiss my wife every morning and night," he said.

Mrs. Mills was emphatic that her husband was the ideal man, and when asked whether she would rather be married to Mr. F. E. Metcalf (counsel for the Flitch) than to her husband, she replied indignantly, "I married my husband because I loved him."

"We have seen him," retorted Mr. Metcalf.

"But you have not seen so much of him as I have," replied Mrs. Mills.

She strenuously denied that she had ever met her husband with a poker, and, asked if she expected the jury to believe her story, she replied: "When they are married, they will. If they are not married, I advise them to get married."

MR. SASTRI.

TRIBUTE TO UNION MINISTERS.

Pretoria, June 28.

Mr. Sastri was welcomed by a large gathering of Indians and Europeans in the Town Hall to-day.

Mr. Andrews, in the course of a speech appealed to the Indian community to follow the lead Mr. Sastri would give them.

Replying to the addresses and speeches, Mr. Sastri, who was warmly received, emphasised that if the Indians wished to accomplish anything they must be united. Speaking of the conduct of the Union Government during the Capetown negotiations Mr. Sastri said that nothing finer in contemporary politics could be met with than the conduct of the Union Ministers towards the Indian delegates at the conference.

TRADE UNION STIR.

Resignation of Federation Official.

RUSSIAN ISSUE INVOLVED.

World-Wide Protest Against Sacco Decision.

Paris, yesterday.

Russian issue has indirectly caused the resignation of M. Oudegeest, the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Trade Unions, following an accusation but M. Oudegeest wrote to M. Jouhaux suggesting that as the Russians were anxious to join the International Trade Union movement it was time to counter-attack.

M. Oudegeest denied the allegation, but resigned because he felt he no longer enjoyed the unanimous confidence of the delegates.

The conference has approved the suggestion by M. Jouhaux that towns throughout the world be asked to demonstrate on August 7 as a protest against the decision to execute Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

A BRAVE ACT.

SEAMAN SAVES DROWNING WOMAN.

A Chinese woman who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour off Connaught Road Central yesterday was rescued by Li Po, a seaman, who jumped from the launch "Man Ying" which was lying off the Praya at the time.

The woman was taken to the Government Civil Hospital where she is apparently recovering from the effects of the immersion.

MARINE COURT.

FINES FOR HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Chan Kwai-wong, master of the s.s. "Mitsui" pleaded guilty at the Marine Court this morning to failing to produce his licence when approached by the Police on the 30th ult. and with using his whistle for purpose other than navigation. He was fined $5 on each count.

The master of a trading junk was fined $10 for anchoring his junk in the cable reserve at Taikoktsui yesterday.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

SECOND READING PASSED BY LORDS.

London, June 27.

The House of Lords passed today the second reading of the Workmen's Compensation Transfer Funds Bill under which compensation awarded to beneficiaries in one part of the Empire can be transferred to the country in which the beneficiaries reside.

The Bill arose from the Imperial Conference resolution last year.

MEMORIAL THEATRE.

'Home of Shakespeare" In London.

DORCHESTER HOUSE.

Plan To Acquire Mansion For The Nation.

Rugby, yesterday.

A movement is afoot to acquire Dorchester House—a well-known mansion in the west end of London—with the object of establishing a Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

The scheme was started some months ago by the Shakespeare Memorial Committee, which has already received guarantees for over £200,000. A further £100,000 is required.

It is proposed that Dorchester House should not only provide a theatre where the plays of Shakespeare and great British dramatists would be given but also that it should become a literary and artistic centre for the Empire. With its beautiful Italian renaissance architecture the mansion would, it is suggested, be eminently suitable as an art exhibition.—British Wireless Service.

DAIRY FARM ICE.

NEW PLANT TO INCREASE OUTPUT.

The ice plant of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company will, next season, be in a position to produce daily 80 tons additional ice than it does at present, the Jardine Engineering Corporation having successfully tendered for the installation of a York-Shipley plant. This considerable increase in output will ensure all demands being met fully and promptly.

INDIAN REFORMS.

"STATESMAN'S" ADVICE TO EUROPEANS.

Calcutta, June 29.

The forthcoming Statutory Commission is the subject of much speculation in the press. "The Statesman" strongly condemns the idea advocated in certain European circles of a Commission composed entirely of persons unconnected with India. The Commission will certainly have to register an advance and if the Commission is entirely British the advance recommended will have to be very clearly marked otherwise it is impossible to justify in Indian eyes any anticipation by two years of the date originally fixed for the Commission and Britain would be charged deliberately of taking advantage of the situation when India is at her worst to alter the Raj Act.

The master of cargo boat 1890 reports that while his boat was beig towed from Kowloon to Wanchau, his son, Leung Chung, fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.